THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,731—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
31st Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st "	ARCADIA	7000		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th "	PERSIA	8000		
26th "	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12500		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	..
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	..
8th "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	..
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	....	..
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
4th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	..
12th "	MOLDAVIA	20000	....	..
19th "	MALOJA	12500	....	..
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	..
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. 1912.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd " "
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	224
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,300
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via

Kaisara... 1195 Thurs. 29th August 9 a.m.

Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 30th August †6 a.m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 29th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Baroda 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on or about 27th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 26th August, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Tivollo	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lasnice	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 680	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrain Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	25th Aug. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSOI, Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle. Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Ocamp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD, BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangeon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent,

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

TO THE JADED MAN

of business; the hard pressed professional; the individual who is always in harness so to speak, there is nothing in this world to compete with the Motor car to bring a change of scene, an entire distraction and wearing away of thought from the grind of diurnal life.

NAPIER CARS

are especially suited for touring; they have the elements of safety derivable from perfect machinery; they are within the understanding of persons of ordinary intelligence, and a week's tour in one about India would bring more real knowledge of this country than a whole shelf full of books on India, presented in the most entertaining form, spiced by a spirit of adventure, and seasoned with experience that will last till time for you shall be no more. There is nothing in the world which can give such a deep and fascinating impression of the marvellous land, than in touring through it. Sir Henry Norman, whose books on the Far East have distinguished him as a great traveller and an experienced *reconteur* writes thus of an automobile tour in Africa: "To two people who have learned what the possession of an automobile may mean, the year, apart from its daily duties and its daily dust, is divided into three parts: One, the anticipation; two, the execution; three, the retrospect, of its motor journey. No other event of their year, again, of course, excepting grave affairs of public and private life, demands so much delightful preparation, brings so much keen enjoyment, imparts so much solid knowledge, affords so much precious memory as the month or two they spend together upon the flowing road."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of diffarent varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances.

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH IN India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

TUESDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on that day.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING &c., to the Travancore Police for 1912-13. For particulars apply to Police Head Quarters Office, Trivandrum.

Tenders will be opened on the 4th September 1912, 2 P. M.

F. S. S. GEORGE,
Superintendent of Police.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August, 1912.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1912.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1912.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1912.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 25 Lakhs, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 28th August, 1912 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1912.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1912 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1912.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 28th August, 1912, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1912, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five (Rs. 25) per share was declared and will be paid on or after TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 15th August, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld.

Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half year ending 30th June, 1912, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared and will be paid on or after TUESDAY the 3rd September, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 15th August 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the share certificates at the Company's Registered Office at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE, WADIA AND SONS,
Agents.

The Textile Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June 1912, at the rate of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) per share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after MONDAY the 9th September, 1912, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 26th day of August, 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 26th August to SATURDAY the 7th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

AS the 15th September is a Jain Holiday, the AUCTION SALE of the PORBANDAR STATE JEWELLERY, is put off to the 25th SEPTEMBER.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

Porbandar, 16th August, 1912.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PART I.
NOTIFICATION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH AUGUST 1912.

No. 5622.—The names of the following candidates who have been duly nominated for election as members of the Bombay Medical Council under the Bombay Medical Act (Bom. VI of 1912) are published in accordance with rule 6 (2) of the rules published in Government Notification No. 4442,° dated the 10th July 1912:—

Persons nominated as candidates under section 2 (2) (c).

NAMES.	QUALIFICATIONS.	ADDRESSES.
1. Bennett, Vivian B. (Major, I. M. S.)	M.B., B.Sc, (Lond.) F. R. C. S. (Eng.)	Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind).
2. Bhatawadekar, Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir, J. P.	L. M (Bom.)	Girgaum, Bombay.
3. Chital-Bhajekar, V. N. ...	L.M. and S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin), D. P. H. (Lon.)	Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
4. Choksey, N. H. (Khan Bahadur).	M.D., L.M. and S. (Bom.) ...	Special Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Altamont Road, Bombay.
5. Dadachanji, Kavasji Edalji ...	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	36, Ardeshir Dady Street, Girgaum, Bombay.
6. D'Monte, D. A.	M.D. L.R.C.P., L.M. and S. (Bom.)	Bandra Hill, Bandra.
7. Dubash, K. M.	F.R.C.S. (Ir.), L.M. and S. (Bom.).	Churni Road, Bombay.
8. Katrak, Nanabhai N.... ...	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	341, Grant Road, Bombay.
9. Mulchand Gangaram	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind.)
10. Nanavatti, B. H.	F.R.C.S. L.M. and S. (Bom.) ...	Ahmedabad.
11. Nariman, Sorab Khursedji ...	M.D. L.M. and S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.)	99, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
12. Nayak, S. B.	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	469, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
13. Patel, Rajabally Vishram ...	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
14. Row, R.	M.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Lond.). ...	Greylands, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.
15. Stevenson, H. W., the Hon-Surgeon General, C.S.I., I. M.S.	.....	Poona.
16. Surveyor, N. F.	M.D. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Camb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	145, Queen's Road, Bombay.
17. Trilokekar, Vinayak Sokarji...	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	96, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
18. Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ...	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	Chaupati Sea Face, Bombay.

Persons nominated as candidates under section 2 (2) (d).

1. Anklesaria, Hirji Navroji ...	F. R. C. S. (Edin)	Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
2. Anthony, R.W. (Major, I.M.S.)	M. B., C. M., F. R. C. S., (Eng.)...	Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.
3. Bennett, Vivian E. (Major, I.M.S.	M. B., B. Sc. (Lond.), F. R. C. S. (Eng.)	Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind).
4. Bharucha, Erach Sheriarji ...	L. M. and S. (Bom.)	103, Civil Lines, Poona.
5. Cailde, L. F. (Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.)	M. B., M. R. C. S.	Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
6. Grayfoot, B. B. (Col., I. M. S.)	M. D.	Civil Surgeon, Karachi.
7. Hooton, A. (Major, I. M. S.)...	.....	Lothian Road, Poona.
8. Hutchinson, L. T. R. (Major, I. M. S.)	M. A., M. D., B. Ch. (Cantab.), D. P. H. and D. T. M. and H. (Cantab.).	Grant Medical College, Bombay.
9. Hutchinson, H. S. (Captain, I. M. S.)	M. B., B. Sc. (Glas).	6, Napier Road, Poona.
10. Jackson, J. (The Honourable Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.)	M. B., B. Ch., R. U. I.	22, Queen's Gardens, Poona.
11. Jackson, T. (Major, I. M. S.)...	M. B.	Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
12. Jan Mahomed, H. I.	M. D., B. S. (Lond.), F. R. C. S. (Eng.).	The Bower, Pedder Road, Bombay.
13. Kelavkar, Krishnabai K. (Miss)	L. M. and S. (Bom.)	Lady Doctor, A. E. Hospital, Kolhapur City.
14. Khedkar, R. V.	M. D., F. R. C. S., D. P. H., etc...	Darbar Surgeon, State Kolhapur.
15. Meyer, C. H. L. (Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.).	M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).	J.J. Hospital, Bombay.
16. Mody, S. H.	F. R. C. S. (Eng.), M. R. C. P. (Lond.).	Apollo Hotel, Bombay.
17. Mulchand Gangaram	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).
18. Marison, Cecil Charles (Major, I.M.S.).	F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.).	Superintendent, Matheran.
19. Nanavatti, B. H.	F.R.C.S., L.M. and S. (Bom.). ...	Ahmedabad.
20. Row, R.	M.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Lond.). ...	Greylands, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.
21. Stevenson, H. W., the Hon'ble Surgeon General, C.S.I., I.M.S.	.....	Poona.
22. Street, Ashton (Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.)	M.B. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. ...	Malabar Hill, Bombay.
23. Tucker, Ernest Frederick Gordon (Major, I.M.S.).	M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).	31, Marine Lines, Bombay.
24. Vatve, Gopal Govind ...	M.D. (Brux.), L.R.C.P.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.). L.M. (Edin.)	Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
25. Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ...	L.M. and S. (Bom.)	Chaupati Sea Face, Bombay.

* Printed at pages 1032a at 1032d of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 11th July 1912.

By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,
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Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Govind Krishnaji Dhole, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m., S.T., the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the unrecovered outstanding amounting to Rs. 5,683-6-9 as per list.
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AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Umerkhady Road, without the Fort of Bombay.
Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Thakordas Jekisoondas Desai, Nagindas Jamnadas Lala, and Mangaldas Itcharam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sakoobai, widow of Narayen Hanmantrao Patil pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 4th February 1911 (and made between R. D. Sethna, Esq. Receiver in suit No. 406 of 1910 of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part) the following landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the north side of Umerkhady Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and bounded on or towards the north by the Umerkhady Cross Lane on or towards the south by the said Umerkhady Road on or towards the west by the house of Narayen Ramji Kadusker and on the east by the house of Vithalrao Krishnaji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B. No. 3570 and Street Nos. 48 to 52.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at New Kazi Street, Null Bazar, nearly opposite Police Chowky.
Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas and his wife Bai Kashibai and on account and at the risk of Bai Khatizabai and another Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m, (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit or ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at New Kazi Street out of the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 179 7-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 893, 894, New Nos 8059, 8061, Old Nos 1728, 1729 and New Survey Nos 847 and 848 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 6132 and 6133 and Street Nos. 203, 205, 207 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on or towards the west by the New Kazi Street on or towards the south by the property of Hissamen bin Bunrey and on the north by the property of Abdul Kader Oorankar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulji, Khambatta and Thakoredas, attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September 1912 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late S. J. Tellery such as daggers, spears, swords, books, trunks, wearing apparels, &c.
Also the effects of the late Miss D. Cheeseman, such as trunks, wearing apparels &c.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th August, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.
SALE ON FRIDAY 30th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Cottage, Piano, etc.
On FRIDAY the 30th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 first floor opposite the Church and next to the Old Apollo Hotel on Colaba Causeway, Colaba, valuable French polish household furniture such as tapestry, lined suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, single and double door mirror almyrah, cottage piano, wardrobe, dressing and wash-hand tables dining tables and chairs, dumwaiter, writing table, bookcases, sideboard iron and teakwood bedsteads, marble topped tables and tiffin tappel teapoys, glass-ware, crockeryware and plated-ware cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of A. M. Young Esqr. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1912.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, AUG. 23.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	75 9-16		1-16
do. Rentes	92 3-4	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	92 3-4		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 1-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 5-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	28 9-16		un chgd
Bar Silver in New York	62 1-4		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·27		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 46 1-2		un chgd
do. do. New York	4 87 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight	3 1-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	3 13-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £550,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... £180,000
Silver to Ceylon ... £ 5,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Dull steady.
Spot Steady.
Futures Steady.
Manchester Steady with little doing.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 3,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·60—62
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9—15-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·33	6·19	6·15	6·11	6·11
+01	—01 unchgd	+01	+01	+02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
6·11	6·13	6·14	6·15	
+01	+02	+01	+01	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·22 Jan. 11·23.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·20 Jan. 11·19
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·35 Jan. 11·39

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 15,080
" Receipts at " last year ... 18,900
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... .
" Spot Cotton ... 11·70—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·24+01 — Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot market and advanced later on firm New Orleans market.

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·33+02

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 11-16 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·33 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·35 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	72,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Do. do. to France & Continent	9,000
Do. do. to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	252,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	75,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports ... 10,000
do Forwarded ... 55,000
do Imports ... 642,000
do Stocks ... 14,370
Stock of Cotton in London ... .
Cocconada Fair Red C. I. F. London ... d 4 26-32
Cocconada Ginned " " ... d 4 31-32
Western Good " " ... d 5 12-32

Liverpool, August 23.

Tone Dhoories and Shirtings ... Very steady—Not much doing
Tone Cloths ... Improved demand
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1 8
Twist "32" W T C ... 9 7-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 5-8
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 5-8
Twist "42" ... 12
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 19 7-8
40s Mayall's Yarn ... 10 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 6
Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 5-8+1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 3-8+1-4
Do Months—Aug-Sept—London—Sellers.
Tone—Dull

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... Unchanged
Do. Month— ... .
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... Unchanged

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 37 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...54 + 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 61 1 1-2+1 1-2
Do, Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...56 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-0—0-0-0
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 5-1 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Done—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 79 1-2+1-16
English best selected copper	£ 84
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	12 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	6 11 3

FREIGHTS—
Goals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12s 9d—Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Moolabello" "Trieste."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Small business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec—Sellers
Tone—Neglected Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 10 3-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec.—Sellers, 11 4 1-2+1-2—Sept—Sellers.
Tone—Old crop dear from bear covering New crop steady. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd —Value.
Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sept.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Nothing whatever doing

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [24TH AUG. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
37 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Eastern Bank
148 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	International Bank
252 Bars Silver	5,25,000	do	National Bank
177 Bars Silver	3,75,000	do	Yokohama Bank
813 Bars Silver	17,25,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
3 Bars Silver	17,25,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	23	26,290
B. B. and C. I. Railway	9	10,553

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
We have no change to report in this market which continues quiet, the general rates being 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand and 1s. 7-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. Being mail day the dullness has been accentuated, as there is no fresh business offering, Far Eastern rates continue steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do France	170 1-2
Do. do Marks	133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147
Shanghai "	201 1-2
Japan "	160 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened quiet but steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the first Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with little business doing.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96	4 0
1st Settlement	"	96	3 0
2nd "	"	96	1 0

BULLION:—
London advices yesterday report a decline of 1-16 in ready Bar Silver, the rate being 28 5-8, while for forward the quotation was unchanged at 28 9-16. New York was 1-8 down at 62 1-4. The local market opened quiet but steady at yesterday's closing rates, and has remained unchanged to the close with little business doing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 3
Australian "	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	72	4 0
1st Settlement	"	72	5 0
2nd Settlement	"	72	9 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	81	10 0
1st Settlement	"	81	11 0
2nd Settlement	"	81	15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Changes in the American markets at the close yesterday were slight, though the opening rates were easier. In the local market the rate for good Broach opened steadier at Rs. 299. The withdrawal of sellers against straddle operations has again placed the market in the hands of Marwari speculators, whose bullish proclivities have before been demonstrated. Though there has not been much business doing, the market has kept firm during the day and good Broach advanced to Rs. 300. There has been some enquiry by export houses for Khamgaon-Akola January, and a small business is reported. The market is irregular fim at the close and bazaar rates for buying and selling vary about Rs. 3.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by mills.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	307	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	300	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	295-6	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	292	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	286	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	283	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	271-2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	261-2	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	263	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	266	Dec.
" " "	"	273	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	248-9	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	292	Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	"	268	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	278	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	4,000
Total Imports	...	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·33	6·19	6·15
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·11	6·11	6·12
unchgd	unchgd	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·13	6·15	6·15
unchgd	+01	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	10 10	0 B.T.
September	"	11 5	0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	"	10 10	6 "

RAPESEED:—Steady.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 5	6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	8 1	0 B.T.
Yellow " "	"	9 1	0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firmer.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 48 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 8 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... " 27 0 0
Forward ... " 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Pusi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6	6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 5	6 "
" " May 1913	"	5 8	6 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 9-16		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	92 3-4		un chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	92 3-4		un chgd
do. Govt. Securities	84 1-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	28 5-8		un chgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 9-16		un chgd
do. in New York	62 1-4		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·27		un chgd
do. at Berlin	20·47	1-2	
do. at New York	4·87 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London	9th May.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 1-4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 12-16		un chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		un chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 5-8		un chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	2		un chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— ... Steady—Dull.
Spot ... Quiet.
Futures ... 2,000 bales.
Total Sales ... 250 "
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 12,000 "
Imports ... 6·63+03
Mid-Americans ... 9 15-16 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·34	6·20	6·17	6·12
+01	+01	+02	+01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·12	6·13	6·14	6·15	6·16
+01	+02	+01	+01	+01

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Exports to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton	11·70 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·23—01 — Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·32—01

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th Aug. 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	24	11	42 p. m.	26	52
Teheran	25	1	p. m.	...	30
Suez	25	12	20 p. m.	1	..

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11)

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schonschter and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to delay (14-8-12).

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sistars' Famous Beautifier, the pot of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—August 16, at Rajbari, District Faridpore, the wife of D. W. brown, of a daughter.

WEBBER—August 15, at Karanji Nursing Home, the wife of Captain M. R. H. Webber, 3rd Skinner's Horse (nee Hughes Hallett), of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Compete not with persons who have means beyond your reach."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	19-30	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Maumad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair of valuable barasingha or swamp deer fawns (Cervus duvancelli) has been kindly presented to the gardens by Mr. L. MacDowell, Superintendent of Police, Pilibhit (U.P.), through Mr. W. E. J. Dobbs, I.C.S.

STORY OF A MAJOR'S MEDALS.—Major Berkeley Vincent, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the mail steamer s.s. "Arabia," reported that he had missed from the shelf in his cabin a small silver watch, valued at £4 and two black japanned boxes, with the initials "B. V." in white. The boxes contained several medals, including the Durbar medal, China medal, 1900; Queen's South African medal, 5 clasps, the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure and a Japanese war medal. Enquiries were made, and the property was recovered from a second class looker on board the same vessel, tied up in two napkins. How the bundle came there has not been ascertained.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. R. B. Price, residing at Kennaway House, Procter Street, was driving home with his wife and children on Friday evening, when the horse, attached to his carriage, suddenly took fright at the approach of a motor-car at the corner of Chunam Kiln Road and bolted. The animal suddenly turned into Girgaum Road, with the result that a shaft of the carriage broke and the coachman was thrown off his seat. Mr. Price immediately climbed on to the box and managed to free the horse, which continued to bolt along Chowpatti, but was eventually secured. Mr. Price received a slight cut on the forehead, while the other occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt. The coachman, who received slight cuts on the head, was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and allowed to go home.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on "Tuberculosis, its Mode of Spread and the Means for its Prevention" was delivered by Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee, M.D., D.P.H., to the members of the Elphinstone College Science Society, at the Elphinstone College, on Friday the 23rd instant. Professor A. L. Covernton, M. A., Principal of the College, presided. The lecture was illustrated by magic-lantern slides, kindly lent by Dr. K.M. Dubash, hon. surgeon to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, who has in hand a scheme for the supply of sterilized milk. The lecturer spoke at length on the ways, in which tuberculosis is most commonly contracted and showed that it is preventible by special measures and precautions, which he explained in detail to the audience. He also referred to the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League recently started in Bombay, and the scope of the work that will be undertaken by that body. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Saturday, in Abdul Rehman Street, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Rakhmanibai (22), wife of one Shivdayal Dayabhai. The evidence showed that the deceased's husband recently squandered her ornaments in speculation, which led to quarrels between the two. On Friday afternoon she was seen by a neighbour coming out of her room with her clothes burning. She ran out into the passage and fell. People rushed to her and put out the fire, but she was already dead. A verdict of suicide was returned. The Coroner then held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Jayabai (17), wife of one Dagroo Sadoo, a mill-hand. It appeared that on Monday last, Dagroo slapped the deceased for not cooking his food. On Friday evening she was found unconscious in her room, and she died during the night. It was then ascertained that she had taken opium in the morning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE LATE MR. ALEX ALBUQUERQUE.—On the West Coast, writes a correspondent, a familiar name is that of Albuquerque, as manufacturer of Mangalore tiles for the last 44 years. The founder of the firm of A. Albuquerque and Sons was the late Mr. Alex Albuquerque, who died on the 16th instant at Mangalore at the good old age of 73. The keen mercantile acumen of Mr. Albuquerque saw a good field in the tile industry. He opened a large manufactory in 1868 at Bolar. In course of time his business increased and he built two more factories. The late Mr. Albuquerque also took a great interest in local civic affairs and was a municipal councillor for some years. He was Government Abkari Contractor and had in the town of Mangalore one of the largest distilleries. He retired from business some years ago leaving his factories and other concerns to the management of his sons who have been trained by him. Though three score and ten, he was hale and hearty, and went to Mangalore from his villa at Ullal where he used to live near the sea-side, only the day previous to his death, to pay his respects to Our Lady of Assumption at the Cathedral Church, of which he was a benefactor. On the eve of the feast of Assumption at night he had a stroke and peacefully passed away. In him the public have lost a selfless worker and benefactor. He was the chief organiser of the scheme for the B. S. N. Company (then known as Shepherd Line steamers) calling at ports beyond Marmagoa up to Mangalore. The deceased suffered heavy losses amounting to nearly two lakhs between 1894 and 1896. During the insolvency of a rich Bohra merchant at Mangalore, the late Mr. Albuquerque had to make good about Rs. 80,000 to the Madras Bank to which he had stood surety. Then his distillery was destroyed by fire and the damage amounted to nearly Rs. 60,000. In coffee, losses were also heavy, yet the deceased was able to withstand the loss and to reconstruct his business which he left in a flourishing state when he retired. The funeral of the deceased took place at the Cathedral, and was of most imposing was attended by all classes of people, —Hindus, Mahomedans and others. There was a large attendance of European and Indian clergy who assisted at the funeral service, which was read by Very Rev. Fr. Rossi, S. J., the vicar-General of the Diocese. Dewan Bahadur Alex Pinto, retired Deputy Collector, made a very sympathetic speech and in consoling the family of the deceased, referred to the able qualities and charitable disposition of the deceased.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF.

We are asked to say that the "Two Ann as Famine Fund," which was opened by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Narotum Morarji Gooculdas, in January last, has now been closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay Liquor Licenses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar on the subject of the conversion of the liquor shop, known as the Parisian Bar on Foras Road into a so-called refreshment-room, the Government were pleased to say that the shop-keeper was given extended hours (up-to 11-30 p. m.) on payment of a late closing fee, at the urgent request of several local European, Eurasian and Parsee residents. In reply to another question on the same subject it was said that the locality around Foras and Bellasis Roads is fast becoming a residential quarter owing to the erection of new buildings. The local residents demanded a refreshment-room where they could obtain food and drink, when they returned home late at night from their work. As the request was found on enquiry to be genuine and as it was supported by the Advisory Committee, it was granted. Two inferences can be deduced from the foregoing replies, viz., first that Foras Road is fast becoming a residential quarter and is inhabited by European, Eurasian and Parsee residents, and second, that the residents thereof are in a position to go into a foreign liquor shop like this for food and drink.

Let us now examine what the facts are. I don't deny that Foras Road is a "residential quarter" in the literal sense of the word. It is so, but the residences, with perhaps only one or two solitary exceptions, are occupied by women of ill-fame, and very poor people, who are forced by circumstances, to live in the midst of this den of infamy and vice. These are not the classes of people who would patronise a shop of this nature for food and drink.

As for Bellasis Road, it is a long way off from the place. There are respectable people living there, but none belong to the class who would frequent a liquor shop of this kind for their meals. In fact a census that I have taken personally and in company with an English friend of mine of the highest respectability, of the people going into this new-fangled Refreshment-Room, proves that the people going into this shop do not belong to the class of respectable people living on Bellasis Road.

The ways in which popular petitions are considered by the Excise Department are as inscrutable as the ways of Providence. Should people living only a short way off from the proposed site of a liquor shop object to its opening, their petition is over-ruled on the ground that they have no just reason to complain. I can adduce several instances from our files. In this case the people living on Bellasis Road are alleged to have got up a petition in favour of a liquor-shop, and then the distance was not taken into consideration, and extended hours of sale were ganted to the licensee.

In reply to a recent memorial of the Bombay Temperance Council, His Excellency Sir George Clarke was pleased to say, "I shall always be glad if you will bring to my notice any instances in which the declared policy of the Government to which I belong may appear to have been ignored."

I therefore make a very respectful public appeal to His Excellency to send for the papers including the petition said to have been presented to the Excise Department, and have it carefully analysed and the matters sifted by a member of the Judicial Department of the Secretariat when I am sure His Excellency will be fully convicted that the conversion of this liquor shop into a so-called refreshment-room is another instance of the way, in which the consumption of liquor is forced by the Excise Department, ostensibly in the interests of the public, but really to advance those of their proteges. Several years ago a country liquor shop-keeper having a second class license at Fanaswadi wished to have it converted into a first class one. For this purpose he got up a petition purported to have been signed by the residents in the neighbourhood on grounds similar to those in the case of the Parisian Bar. This coming to my knowledge in time, I had enquiries made into the matter and learned to my surprise that the residents in the locality, even including those who lived in the very building did not know any thing of the movement! This was immediately brought to the notice of the Department, and I am thankful to say that the application was not granted. Such are the ways in which the so-called petitions are got up.

We hear so much of His Excellency the present Governor of Bengal going out unannounced to see for himself how things are going on within his province. I venture to make a very respectful and humble appeal to His Excellency Sir George Clarke to do likewise in the interests of the temperance cause in this city of Bombay, and accompany me on a tour of inspection; and if he does so I am sure he will see how things are rotten in the state of Denmark. The present Commissioner of Police, as well as the Excise Commissioner, are both so well-known for their popular sympathies, that if they too accompany His Excellency without giving the least information to any of their subordinates as too what they are going to do, only one evening motor-drive round the city will convince them of the truth of the charges so frequently hurled by the "fanatical temperance reformers" at the Excise Department.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. GILDER,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Temperance Council.

The High Court Jubilee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Jubilee of the High Court was celebrated in the High Court Buildings here on the 14th instant before a distinguished assembly of the honourable the judges of the High court and several gentlemen belonging to the learned profession. That function must have recalled memories of the past history of the court to the minds of several of the gentlemen present, but it appears that in the above assembly there was no one who had practised in the old Supreme Court, as well as in the present High Court.

As far as I can remember there were two gentlemen alive up to about a year ago, who could have boasted of having practised in both courts. These were the late Mr. Khanderao Moroji, partner in the firm of Messrs. Khanderao, Lana and Mehta, and the late Mr. Janardhan Gopal, who retired some years ago from the firm of Messrs. Janardhan and Unwala. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the late Mr. Khanderao Moroji was the first to be admitted as an attorney after serving his articles in Bombay and the late Mr. Janardhan Gopal was, I believe, the third. Until about nine or ten years before the abolition of the Supreme Court, all the attorneys, then practising in Bombay, had served their articles in England, and had been admitted there, and no attorney, practising in Bombay, was allowed to take an articled clerk in order to qualify him for the profession.

The honour of introducing this practice was due to the late Mr. Vinayekrao Harichand, who was a managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Robert Leech, then practising in Bombay. Mr. Vinayekrao Harichand desired to sign articles with him, but the proposal was then opposed. He, therefore, brought the question before the the honourable judges of the Supreme Court. The application was discussed in open court and it was ruled that an attorney, who had been in practice in Bombay for a certain number of years, was entitled to take an articled clerk here in order to qualify himself as an attorney and solicitor of the court. Mr. Vinayekrao Harichand was thus the first articled clerk in Bombay. Mr. Khanderao Moroji was the next to sign articles after him. Mr. Khanderao, however, having passed the examination before Mr. Vinayekrao, Harichand, won the honour of being the first native attorney, who had passed in Bombay.

Amongst attorneys' managing clerks there were several living until a few years ago, who had managed suits on the Equity Side and Plea Side of the Supreme Court and afterwards on the Original Side of the High Court, for instance, Mr. Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna, managing clerk to Mr. Macfarlane, the predecessor of the present firm of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Mr. Pandurang Raghoba, managing clerk to Messrs. Acland Prentis and Bishop, the predecessors of the present firm of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, and several others. The only managing clerk now alive, contemporary to the managing clerks above mentioned, so far as I know, is Mr. Anandrao Vinayek, of Messrs. Little and Co., He commenced to work as managing clerk in April, 1862, in the office of the late Mr. Vinayekrao Harichand, before the High Court was established, and in May, 1864, entered the service of Messrs. Bickerstath, Cleveland and Paile, the predecessors of the present firm of Messrs. Little and Co., and it must be a source of great gratification to have been connected with the profession since the establishment of the High Court and to have also seen its

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

August, 24.

SUFFERED 14 YEARS WITH SORE HANDS

Itched and Burned. Skin Came Off, Leaving Them Raw. Tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They Soothed from the First and Cure Has Stood Test of a Dozen Years.

"For fourteen years I suffered with my hands. The skin came off in patches, leaving my hands raw. They itched terribly and if I rubbed them, water oozed out, leaving them worse than before. My thumbs and first fingers were the worst, the skin came off, leaving a red, smooth surface. They itched and burned terribly. Other parts of my hands became affected, the skin first drying up and peeling off. They were drawn together and I could not grasp anything.

"I tried various ointments, but they did me no good. I went to five different doctors, having medicine and ointment from each, but all to no purpose. One of the doctors told me they would never be cured, another said the oil was all dried up out of the skin. Not one gave me any hope of ever being cured. A friend thought one of my fingers was withering away. I tried various ointments recommended by friends, but they all failed to cure. After some time, a friend told me about the Cuticura Remedies, having tried them with success for hands similar to mine. I tried them, and I found that nothing had such a soothing and cooling effect. They acted wonderfully, and I noticed the soothing eff

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Himalaya, 3705 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed on Saturday for London, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quilos, 4,941 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, sailed on Saturday for Java, with the same bottom cargo.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G. B. Ichiaffino, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

The steamer Lingfield, 2,614 tons, Captain A. Hunt, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Brighton, 2,274 tons, Captain E. Thomas, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Hull, 15th July, with ballast.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain N. E. Carr, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 9th August, with a cargo of coal.

The E. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basreh, 8th August via Karachi, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, the 23rd August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook.....Comdr Shearme...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Borden.....Troopship
R I M S Palinurus ...Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 24.

Belle of Ireland...2772 Weeks .....T M & Co
Gyperic .....2593 Cassack .....I & B...B Lang
Kaisra .....605 King.....M M & Co
Lawada.....2154 Crookston .....M M & Co
Malda.....1258 Bamber.....M M & Co
Markgraf .....2325 Tantzen .....Durban...2-9 ..... A S & Co
Nawab .....2041 Kaas ....B Mahomedaly & Co
Virawa .....2176 Gore-Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Torrington	3619	Provo J.	Antwerp	5-9	Mackintosh & Co
M Vellore	3168	Plough			R A Willis
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Netherby Hall...2854 Henderson.....K N & Co
5 Raphoebia.....2444 Stevens.....W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg .....2095 Selevich .....A L S N Co
8 Steenbergen ...2455 Deyonge.....Antwerp...7-9 .. T M & Co
9 Devanha .....4785 Hickey...Shanghai...28-8 ... P & O Co
10&11 Kandelfels...3604 Wittenburg ...W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia .....4093 Palmer...London ...P & O Co
15 Ingleby .....2813 Lewis...Port Said .....26-8... Ralli Bros

Offside M

Delta .....4780 Martin .....P & O Co

H W V D

Lhasa .....950 Manley .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Aug 22
25	Dumra	Morrison	Basreh, Aug 8
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta, Aug 9
	Brighton	Thomas	Hull, July 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Queen Maud	Currie	Antwerp
	President	Schutt	Zanzibar, &c
	Kamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe, &c
	Himalaya	Evans	London
	Quilos	Cole	Java
	Caboto	Ichiaffino	Calcutta, &c
25	Lingfield	Hunt	Philadelphia

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Delta, for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Colaba left London on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Poona passed the Canal on the 22nd instant and is due to arrive at Karachi on the morning of the 31st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—100 bales cotton waste, S Bhimji.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, 1,491 cwts castorseed, L Pragji; 3,402 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Torrington s—6,525 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathoradas and Co; 163 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 48 bales hemp and 110 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ingleby s—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Euphorbia s—12,000 cwts wheat Volkart Bros; 68,582 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 18,040 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUMR.

Habsburg s—21 cwts tamarind M Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 16 cwts condiments, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 35 chests opium, H Surajmal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—15 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, H Gokuldas and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug 25	m 10 40	26 8	m 3 28	17 11
	10 18 a	24 7	4 43 a	19 8
26	m 11 7	27 2	m 4 6	17 6
	10 52 a	25 4	5 9 a	18 11
27	m 11 32	27 6	m 4 41	17 1
	11 33 a	26 0	5 33 a	18 3
28	m 11 56	27 9	m 5 14	16 9
	11 54 a	26 7	5 58 a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h 22m	" 7h 0m
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h 23m	" 6h 59m
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h 23m	" 6h 58m
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h 23m	" 6h 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Aug. 28th, 1h. 25-0m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m., New Moon, 11th, 9h. 16-5m. a.m. First Quarter, 18th 1h. 24-7m. p.m.

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EDGAR FAULKNER, Mus. Doc. Local Secretary.
The Anchorage Bombay.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 26th August, 1912.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE EUPHRATES.

The rumour of the formation of an international company which is to promote the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates, gives rise to many interesting speculations. It would be curious if an ordinary mercantile enterprise were to be the outcome of a difficult situation and the solution of a question that has puzzled the chancelleries of Europe for over half a century. But that result is quite possible. Fifty years ago the construction of an overland route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf seemed nearer accomplishment than it has ever done since. Colonel Chesney had surveyed the country from Alexandretta to the Euphrates and had proved the river to be navigable for steamers of light draught to the Shatt-el-Arab and the sea. A concession had been obtained, the money had been found, and everything, except the official support of the British Government, was in order for the initiation of a British company and scheme. How Palmerston was induced to throw over the project at the last moment will never now be fully known. For reasons of his own the French Emperor, then at the height of his power, was opposed to the British design, and for reasons of his own Palmerston wished to stand well with the chief military nation in Europe. When the Empire fell, and when the principal obstacle to the British line was removed, the approaching completion of the Suez Canal had diverted interest in England from the overland route; and although an effort was made to revive the Euphrates scheme, it was doomed at the time to failure. The opportunity again passed. The alternative concession of a railway through Anatolia, for the sake of which Colonel Chesney's scheme was abandoned by Palmerston, fell in time into the hands of some German financiers, under whose protecting care it afterwards developed into the great project of the Baghdad Railway.

Now again the name of the western river comes before the public, adding a picturesque touch to the discussion, and suggesting that if or when a railway is laid from the Bosphorus to Baghdad, the development of Mesopotamia will only have begun. Little has been said lately about Sir William Willcock's undertaking, but the reports that reach us show that the work of irrigation in the Euphrates region is proceeding steadily and that already an appreciable change has been effected in the appearance of the land. Transport will soon be required; and even if the Baghdad Railway can be made to pay, it is now recognized that the southern portion from Baghdad to the Gulf will not be able to compete against steamboat traffic on the rivers and waterways. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the enterprising firm which already navigates the Tigris and the Karun, is thinking of extending its service up the Euphrates. In a few years the land along the river and the Hindiah Canal will again be producing abundant cereal crops. A sense of security will follow upon the renovation of the old canals and the introduction of scientific irrigation; and the cultivators will be freed from the ever-present dread of overtaxation, which has done more than anything else to restrict cultivation in Mesopotamia since the fall of the Caliphs.

The proposal to run steamers on the Euphrates opens up in this way a vista of unexpected possibilities. The whole country was once the richest and most populous on the face of the earth, and so far as is known there has been since former days no essential change in the climate or in the geographical conditions of agriculture. And of all that fertile land, down at least to the foundation of Baghdad, the territory between the ancient capital and the sea was probably the most highly cultivated. The great river, which for two thousand years made Babylon the capital of Asia still pours its waters close by the famous site. There will be little difficulty in bringing steamboats by way of the great canal up past Kufa to the neighbourhood of the town of Hillah, near which the ruins lie. It may even be possible some day to ascend the river as far as the spot which Colonel Chesney selected for the terminus of his railway. In the altered situation, caused by the construction of the Baghdad line, there might seem at first to be no object in reviving an almost forgotten scheme. But the route originally chosen as the shortest way from the Mediterranean to the Gulf may even yet be considered as an alternative to the newer scheme; and this latest suggestion of navigation of the Euphrates will turn attention to the British project once more. A short railway journey from Alexandretta to the river and a smooth and speedy passage down stream to Busrah, and the British India ships, would to many people and to most Englishmen be preferable to the long overland journey by Mosul and Baghdad, and might prove to be a quicker route for the mails. Until the Baghdad line is brought down to Busrah or Koweit—and there is no prospect of this extension in the near future—the idea of a direct road to India by the Euphrates should not and will not be abandoned. The development of the Euphrates valley by irrigation and for cultivation seems for the present to be all in favour of the river line of communication. Like the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal it is on interior lines. The increase of traffic and of wealth which promises to come first south of Baghdad, will necessitate the adoption of some means of transit eastwards and westwards, possibly before ever a train runs through to Bhagdad. In looking forward to Koweit as the terminus of the transcontinental line, the promoters have hoped to benefit from the pilgrim traffic to the Shiah shrines; but the two chief shrines at Kerbela and Nejf would also be conveniently served by steamers and the journey by canal and river would naturally be cheaper than by rail. It is quite possible to conceive of the main stream of Persian pilgrims turning from Baghdad to the Karun river and being directed by Messrs. Lynch or the new company up the Shatt-el-Arab to the sacred places along the Euphrates. It looks, indeed, as if the expected development of southern Mesopotamia would compel a search for more direct and cheaper means of communication than those that are likely to be offered by the Baghdad Railway, and as if one of the most famous trade routes of the world might again be opened.

INTERNAL OPIUM POLICY. The Government of India has been in no hurry to reply to the resolutions, which were passed by the International Opium Commission at Shanghai in 1909, and there is no reason why it should have been. There have been many matters of greater importance and urgency to occupy its attention, and it is only now that after consultation with the provincial Governments, it has published a resolution stating its future policy. This gives a moderate and well-considered description of conditions as they exist in India, and it shows very clearly how little room there is in this country for further reform in regard to opium consumption. Seeing that the Commission based its resolution upon the descriptions, which were then current, of great reform in the habits of the Chinese, it has not been out of place that Government, before discussing the further measures, which it proposes to take, has emphasised the fact that no such conditions of abuse and excess as exist in China are to be found in India. The public at Home—that is the few who care to interest themselves in the subject—are very reluctant to accept this fact; in spite of its clear proof, it has had repeatedly to be forced upon their attention, but it is to be hoped that this succinct and deliberate statement by Government will at last prove convincing. It is pointed out that very little indeed of the opium, which is consumed in this country, is smoked. General public opinion is against opium-smoking and the very large majority of the opium, which is taken in India, is eaten. It is used as a household remedy for many ills such as malaria, diabetes and others, and for the relief of pain. "Centuries of inherited experience" says the resolution, "have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug, and its misuse is a negligible feature of Indian life." These facts have, of course, long been recognised in India but their enunciation anew by Government in such uncompromising terms is welcome as showing that Government does not entertain in the least degree any intention to permit a curtailment of the people's liberty in the legitimate and beneficial use of the drug. All that Government seem to be prepared to do is to ensure that opium shall only be obtained at a price, which will make it in the hands of the common people a luxury, thus rendering its excessive consumption a matter of some difficulty, while it will always be available for the beneficial uses, which have been mentioned. Consequently proposals will be considered for the raising of issue prices in particular areas, as well as for reduction of the maximum amount of possession, but Government make it clear that these measures can only be taken into consideration strictly in accordance with local conditions and needs. Their anxiety that in no case should new regulations prove oppressive is thus demonstrated.

In regard to opium-smoking, which is generally admitted to be evil, Government at once point out that there is very little which it can do, seeing that the measures, which are at present in force against it, almost amount to total prohibition. The sale of opium, which has been prepared for smoking, is absolutely forbidden, and the only method by which the opium-smoker can indulge his habit is to prepare his own supply. The repeated process of preparation, however, is so inconvenient, that Government regard it not only as deterrent but almost prohibitive. However, they indicate that local legislation may well be undertaken, which will go a step further towards complete prohibition, which is said to be Government's eventual ideal. Measures are suggested generally to prevent the establishment of saloons and divans, or any gathering of persons for the purpose of opium-smoking, as well as a reduction of the quantity of opium prepared for smoking, which may be possessed at one time. Following the intention of fully considering local conditions, the exact regulations are left to be framed by the local councils. The regulations which have been suggested are such that they are not likely to have great effect except in large towns, but if, as we have little doubt they will, they are put into operation in Bombay, where many opium-dens are known to exist, they will add greatly to the duties of the Excise Department.

THE MOROCCAN REBELLION. The new Sultan of Morocco has evidently a keen realisation of his inability to deal with internal dissensions in his much disturbed kingdom, for he has made the revolutionary movement at Marrakesh the occasion of a timely profession of friendship for France, and of his keen desire for their collaboration in the cause of peace and progress. He evidently realises that the new Pretender is a hard nut to crack. It is not impossible that El Hiba will give the French troops, accustomed as they are to Northern African warfare, some trouble before they finally secure his submission. Colonel Mangin is now rapidly approaching Marrakesh with a strong and mobile column, and apparently, if he is not successful at an early assault, he may expect reinforcements under General Lyautey. For all this it may be a matter of some weeks before the revolutionary movement is completely over, for the Pretender is ensconced in his own country where he appears to have the support and sympathy of all the tribes. In the meantime, we note that as in Tripoli the work of military aviators is reported to have been of the utmost service. It is easy to believe that this is so, against an enemy so meagrely equipped as Turks, Moors and Arabs, but unfortunately these successes teach us little of the real value of aviation in a fight between foes, who are more evenly matched. We can learn as much, if not more, from ordinary peace manœuvres.

AN AHMEDABAD DISPUTE. The Committee of Management of the Ahmedabad Municipality, by resolution passed on July 22nd, raised the water tax from five to ten per cent., the increase to take effect from the 1st of April next. The reason for the enhanced taxation is that the Committee desire to undertake large works of city improvement, the cost of which is estimated at nearly Rs. 23,00,000. The programme outlined is extensive, and deals with, among other things, drainage, road-making and road repairs, fire brigade improvements and construction of school buildings. The increased taxation is destined to meet the interest on a debenture loan which is proposed to be floated. The resolution, it may be noted, was not unanimous, and after it was passed a meeting of citizens was held to protest against the tax being raised. As a result of that meeting a memorial has been submitted to the Government of Bombay, in which it is contended that the enhancement of taxation is not necessary, and that the Committee of Management have under-estimated several sources of ordinary municipal revenue. The memorial is a long document and *prima facie* deals with the facts and figures connected with municipal finance in Ahmedabad in an exhaustive manner, and, assuming that the figures and calculations set out are accurately based, the memorialists appear to have made out a case for consideration.

RED SEA CURRENCY. It was announced in mail week that the Italian Government have opened an enquiry into the seizure of some Maria Theresa dollars on a British steamer boarded in the Red Sea. Commenting on this fact, a writer in the *Manchester Guardian* observes that it is curious that this Austrian coin is one of the most popular forms of currency to the present day in Arabia, though it is now being displaced by the Indian rupee, especially on the Persian Gulf side of the Arabian peninsula. The Maria Theresa dollar, from the Austrian eagle which it bears, is known to the Arabs as Abu Tayr, or "Father of a bird," while the head of Queen Victoria gave to the rupee the name Abu Bint, or "Father of a daughter." These are two instances of a common idiomatic use of the Arabic word for "father." Another was supplied the other day by the account of the French bombardment at Agadir, where a lighthouse or beacon called Bu 'l-Kanadil, "Father of lanterns," was destroyed: bu is the form which the word "abu" takes in the modern Arabic dialects of Barbary. We are not told what is the scope of the enquiry, but Italian interests in the locality of the Red Sea are certainly sufficient to justify the investigation of questions arising out of the discovery of the coins.

THE Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 23rd,

THE Russian Consul-General of Mashad has resigned his appointment on the plea of ill-health.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the survey by Messrs, Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay, for a line of railway on the 2ft. 6 inches gauge from Bulsar on the main line of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to Dharampur with branches from Dharampur south-east to Lavkar, and north-east to Jahgiri, a total length of about 42 miles.

AN installation durbar was held at the Town Hall, Dera Ismail Khan, Mr. Copeland, Deputy Commissioner, presiding, to instal publicly Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan Sahib Sadozai with in the dignity of Nawab. Certificates of titles were granted to Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan, Judge, and Ghulam Qadir Khan, Revenue Assistant, and Khan Sahib Ghulam Mohomed Chandhar.

NOTES FROM LONDON

THE DOOM OF PERSIA.

An Alarming Situation.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The wet summer is driving holiday-makers to despair. It ruined Goodwood and is ruining Cowes. Incidentally, it is ruining the crops. Bank Holiday, the greatest festival of the year for all people who toil with their hands, was spoilt by frequent bursts of heavy rain. On the previous Saturday evening I happened to motor through Brighton, and have never seen a more miserable and bedraggled watering-place. The crowds were huddled in shelters on the piers and along the "Frout", the streets behind, so oddly reminiscent of the metropolis, were thronged with further contingents of the dispirited multitude, Even the normal gaiety of that famous hostelry, the Metropole, was eclipsed, and it was almost a relief to turn from such an environment of dejection to the rain-swept Downs.

The south coast is no place nowadays for the lover of spacious solitudes. From Ramsgate to Bognor, the shore is in process of becoming one continuous holiday resort. Every mile is punctuated by bathing machines, rows of villas and hotels. The roads are filled with motor buses and char-a-bancs. The beaches, when it is not raining, are covered with Britons making holiday. One is bound to admire the fortitude with which so many rise superior even to the most depressing weather. Any stranger who wandered along the south coast of England in August, would further wonder why Englishmen talk of bad times and scarcity of money.

THE MENACE IN PERSIA.

Parliament has risen this week, and with the temporary dispersal of both Houses a lull has come in Home politics. If, however, the Insurance Act is almost forgotten for the moment, and Mr. Lloyd George's anxiety to tax landowners out of existence remains in abeyance, we are entering upon a peculiarly critical period in foreign affairs. No one can tell what a day may bring forth in China. Those whose opinion is best worth having believe that before very long Yuan Shih'kai will either be dictator or lying in his grave. Turkey is dangerously near collapse, and the temporary rupture with Montenegro added one more complication to the perplexities and dangers which confront the new Ministry. In my belief, however, the theatre in which startling events will first be witnessed lies very much nearer Bombay. Those whose business it is to watch the dying kingdoms of the world, recognise that before very long—perhaps before many weeks are passed, possibly before this letter reaches you—Persia must assuredly topple over with a crash. The truth can no longer be disguised by hopeful speeches in Parliament. Persia is like a house that has been ravaged by fire until the roof has fallen in, and only four bare tottering walls remain. The slightest touch may now bring the walls hurtling to the ground.

PERSIA'S CONDITION TO-DAY.

Let us briefly examine the situation, as it is now disclosed. The *Times* of Tuesday published a remarkable article from its Teheran correspondent, the keynote of which was contained in the opening paragraph. The writer said:—"There is little but the shell of the Persian organism left, and the belief seems to be general that the shell can hardly last much longer." The Regent has gone to Europe, it is believed, for ever. The ex-Shah Mahomed Ali is still plotting for the recovery of his throne, and Russia no longer seems disposed to hinder his return. Salar-ed-Dowleh, the ex-Shah's brother, though recently defeated, is still perambulating the province of Luristan. The Zil-es-Sultan, the ex-Shah's uncle, has not yet abandoned hope that he may some day sit on the throne in Teheran. His advancing years have not entirely quenched his ambition, and his son, Orman Mirza, recently took the significant step of joining the Cossack Brigade. Thus there are three possible candidates for the Shahdom.

Then the departure of the Regent is raising a new crop of aspirants for his coveted office. The Sipahdar wishes to become Regent, and is unwilling to go to Tabriz, where he should be performing his new duties as Governor of the provice of Azerbaijan. Sardar Assad, the representative of the Bakhtiari tribes, is another prominent politician who is endeavouring to secure the Regency. The Bakhtiaris are still dominant in the capital, and their ancient foes, the great Kashgai tribe which inhabits the region around Shiraz, are therefore showing renewed signs of hostility against them. The powerful position of the Bakhtiari in Teheran is the one efficient safeguard against the return of the ex-Shah Mahomed Ali.

The present Persian Ministry, which has Samsam-es-Sultaneh at its head, is practically paralysed. It performs few administrative acts, and will take no responsibility in important issues. The Ministers say that the Mejliss ought to be summoned again, but Russian influence prevents the calling together of the popular assembly. The last two Persian Parliaments were so fanatically hostile to Russia that St. Petersburg has no wish to see a third Mejliss convoked. There is no money in the treasury and the amount collected by taxation has dwindled almost to nothing. The Treasurer-General, M. Mornard, is frequently in the position of finding his official cheques dishonoured by the banks, and is driven to the humiliating expedient of borrowing small sums in the bazaar. The negotiations for a small joint loan from England and Russia are at a deadlock. Chaos has once more supervened in the south. The road from the north to Shiraz is closed, and the new Governor of the province of Fars—the Ministry seems to nominate a new Governor of Fars every month—sits shivering in Teheran and declined, like most of his predecessors, to make a start. He says he has no money, and the Treasurer-General has none to give him. All over the south anarchy reigns supreme, and on Wednesday came the news that the new gendarmerie, organized by the unlucky Swedish officers at Shiraz, has been badly hammered by the Kashgais.

There is nothing in modern history which affords a really adequate parallel for the present plight of Persia. Turkey in her darkest days was never in such a hopeless condition. Not a ray of light is visible anywhere in the Persian dominions, not a single hopeful omen can be discerned. It is time to look these grim facts in the face, and to endeavour to divine what their outcome is likely to be.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

It may be admitted that, in the main, Russia has adhered fairly closely to the Persian clauses of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Had it not been for the existence of that mutual undertaking, Russia would have been far more visibly dominant in Northern Persia than she is to-day. It has to be remembered that Russia is more intimately in touch with Persia than is Great Britain. The Russian and Persian frontiers march together for hundreds of miles. Anarchy in Northern Persia is not without its effect upon the contiguous subject populations of Russian Central Asia. The Russian Government can not afford to contemplate the imminent collapse of Persia with the comparative serenity of Great Britain. If Russian troops have been sent to various Persian cities in the north, it is because the recurrence of violent disorders could not for ever be permitted so near the Russian frontier. If Russia is now considering the desirability of further measures, it is primarily because her statesmen are convinced that the end of Persian independence is in sight. Inclination may reinforce Russian convictions in this matter. We cannot peer too closely into motives at such a juncture. The point is that many signs indicate the probable decision of Russia not to hold her hand in Northern Persia any longer.

The suggestion has been made that the ex-Shah Mahomed Ali was permitted to return to Persia last year, and to endeavour to regain his lost throne, with the connivance of Russia. The accusation may be unfounded, but the writer of the *Times'* article show pretty clearly that Russia would not be unwilling to see him return to-day. If Mahomed Ali reappears, he can probably count on the benevolent neutrality of Russia. The Ministry cannot oppose him, for there is no money available to pay troops to fight him. The only body of men still able and willing to resist the ex-Shah are the Bakhtiaris at Teheran, between whom and Mahomed Ali there can be no mutual forgiveness. Sir Edward Grey will be placed in a very difficult position if the ex-Shah, or any rival claimant of Kajar blood, endeavours to re-establish himself in Persia under the auspices of Russia. The Foreign Secretary has repeatedly and publicly declared that under no circumstances will he assent to the restoration of the ex-Shah. What, then, is Great Britain to do if Russia not only suffers Mahomed Ali to return to Persia, but proceeds to establish more definite Russian interests and control in the north!

THE PROBLEM FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The first fact that has to be faced is that Russia evidently means to "do something" in the north, whether we assent or not. She is tired of waiting for the evolution of a "constitutional system" in Persia which she knows full well can never be established. If we do not agree, she may follow her own course without waiting for our consent. She will plead that the hopeless condition of Northern Persia has forced her to adopt extreme measures, and it will be difficult to disprove her contention. Russian developments in the north, undertaken without regard to our wishes, would gravely impair the Anglo-Russian Convention in a single week. That famous instrument, by the way, must in any case undergo revision very soon. It is obvious from what I have already stated, that the Persian section of the Convention will soon cease to be fully operative. The value of the Afghanistan section is limited, because the Ameer has never acknowledged its provisions. The Tibet section is dependent on the maintenance of Chinese suzerainty at Lhassa, and the Chinese no longer control Tibet. These, however, are matters for future discussion. The immediate point is that if Great Britain refuses to endorse Russian developments in Northern Persia, the resultant mischief will not end with the collapse of the Convention. The disappearance of the Convention would inevitably imperil, and perhaps abruptly terminate, the Triple Entente. A difference between Great Britain and Russia would almost certainly lead France to take sides with St. Petersburg, and the Triple Entente might vanish. To England the firm maintenance of the Triple Entente is of more vital importance just now than a hundred Persias.

THE CLEFT STICK.

Here, then, is the cleft stick in which Sir Edward Grey finds himself. If he will not assent to the desire of Russia "to do something" in the North, the policy he has laboriously fashioned during the last six years may crumble in a day, and his own reputation as a Foreign Minister will be irretrievably destroyed. Sir Edward Grey probably cares very little about his own reputation, but he knows full well that the Triple Entente must be preserved at any sacrifice. What, then, remains for him to do?

Those most competent to judge hold that he will have to swallow his own declarations, and give his reluctant sanction to Russian "developments" in the north. But he must do more. If Russia takes steps in the north, he can no longer decline to proceed to definite action in the south. If Great Britain still refrained at such a moment, the condition of the south would become absolutely intolerable.

That is why you in India should be prepared for far more extensive British activity in Southern Persia. It is believed here, in many quarters, that some sort of expedition from India to Southern Persia is now thought of by the Home Government. In previous letters I have pointed out, in the strongest terms, how undesirable it is for Great Britain to enlarge her direct responsibilities in the Middle East, how the despatch of an expedition of any size would impose a dangerous strain on the Indian military system, and how, if we once enter Southern Persia in force, we may have to stay there. All these considerations are amply recognized in London, but it is held that we have to take risks any way. Circumscribed action in Southern Persia, intended to give countenance to Russian action in the north, is a much smaller risk than menacing the Triple Entente. I do not like the prospect. I am not fully convinced that it is right. Perhaps these things may not come to pass, after all, though such a hope is now faint. For the present, I simply repeat what is being said here.

It remains to point out where British policy has gone astray. Sir Edward Grey's mistake has been that in backing sentimental constitutionalism in Asia he has been pursuing a phantom. Constitutionalism has failed in Turkey and in China, and it has most miserably failed in Persia. Even in Japan representative government is largely unreal, and a thing of externals. India is already far nearer genuine constitutional Government than any country east of Hungary, not excepting Russia. Limited forms of representative control are possible in India, because a strong and stable Government stands at the back of the Councils. Representative Government is not possible in countries like Turkey, Persia, and China, already on the verge of dissolution. Russia has always known that a Persian Mejliss would never succeed; Sir Edward Grey, with no knowledge of the fact, failed to understand the Russian view. Had Great Britain from the outset clearly recognized that full constitutional Government is impossible among Oriental nations for decades to come, and shaped her policy accordingly, we should have been saved many grievous blunders.

ASIATCUS.

DESTRUCTIVE LONDON FIRE.

WIRES FUSED IN THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Paralysis of Telegraph Service.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 25.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the new post office in St. Martin's be Grand, as the result of a fused wire. The telegraphs were paralyzed for three hours yesterday evening.

About one thousand operators, mostly girls, were engaged in dealing with a large amount of work in the huge "provincial" gallery on the third floor, when a cloud of smoke belched forth from the test-box, where wires serving the whole country are concentrated.

The officials threw sand on to the flames, but without avail. They were driven out of the building by suffocating fumes from the gutta-percha coils beneath the flooring.

All the employees left the building in the most disciplined order. Firemen were summoned and the conflagration was extinguished.

It will take days to restore the service.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Roosevelt and Trust Subscriptions.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, giving evidence before the Congress Committee, admitted having given 125,000 dollars to the Roosevelt Campaign Fund in 1904. Mr. Archbold was unaware, however, whether Mr. Roosevelt knew that the money was from the Standard Oil Company.

NEW YORK, AUG. 24.

It is stated here that Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, in his evidence before the Congress Committee, said that his contribution of 125,000 dollars was not returned. He had specially stipulated that Mr. Roosevelt should be informed of the contribution.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, emphatically declares that he was not informed, and that Mr. Archbold is deliberately falsifying the truth for political purposes.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Mr. Roosevelt has demanded to be heard by the Senate committee on political campaign expenditure, in order that he may refute the assertions of Mr. Archbold.

NEW YORK SCANDALS

Another Serious Charge against Police.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25.

Julia Curran, an Irish governess, has been found dead in a low-class hotel. It is believed that she was murdered by a man who lured her there. The police described the death as being due to natural causes, but the Coroner's surgeon has suggested that the police are trying to hush up a crime, in order to save the reputation of a "graft-protected" house.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

President Taft accords his Signature.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 25.

President Taft has signed the Panama Canal Bill and has sent to Congress a memorandum suggesting the advisability of passing a resolution declaring the measure as "not being considered by this Government, as being a violation of the Treaty."

THE TIMOR REVOLT.

Rebellion Suppressed with Great Carnage.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Governor of Timor has telegraphed that the revolt has been suppressed, the rebels losing three thousand killed and four thousand captured in battle.

PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

Prospect of a British Concession.

TEHERAN, AUG. 24.

The Persian Government has explained its answer to the Russian demand for a concession to construct a railway between Julfa and Tabriz, with an extension to Urumiah, in a manner which is expected to satisfy Russia.

This Russian success is regarded as removing all obstacles in the way of a British concession to construct a line from the Gulf to Khoramabad, to which Britain, in virtue of the rescript of Nahr-ed-Din Shah, appears now to be undoubtedly entitled.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Unpleasant Adventure in a Motor-boat.

HALIFAX, (NOVA SCOTIA,) AUG. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were making a trip by motor-boat to St. Andrew's Island, last night, when the engine broke down, and the boat drifted for two hours. It was eventually towed to its destination by a fishing steamer.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

KIEL, AUG 24.

The cruiser "Goeben" has attained a speed of 29·4 knots in her trials.

AUSTRIA AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Count von Berchtold has arrived at Bukharest, where he remains for a short time as the guest of the King.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Lord Chelmsford again Mentioned.

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 24.

It is understood that Lord Chelmsford, Governor of New South Wales, will succeed Sir George Clarke as Governor of Bombay.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Decorations for Officers Concerned.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

It is officially announced that Major-General Bower has been created K.C.B., and Brigadier-General Macintyre and Colonel Fisher C. B., while eleven other officers are given the D. S. O. and promotions in connection with the Abor Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

The following are understood to be the eleven officers referred to in Reuter's message, as receiving D.S.O.'s and promotions in connection with the Abor Expedition:—

D.S.O.'s:—Major J. Davidson, I.M.S.; Major J. A. Wilson, 8th Gurkhas; Major E. H. S. Cullen, 32nd Pioneers; Major E. G. Vaughan, S. and T. Corps; Lieut. A. M. Kennedy, 8th Gurkhas.

Brevet-Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. F. Murray, 8th Gurkhas; Lieut.-Col. F. H. Peterson, 32nd Pioneers; Major A. B. Lindsay, 2nd Gurkhas; Major C. A. R. Hutchinson, 41st Dogras; Major E. C. Tylden Patterson, R.E.

Brevet-Major:—Captain P. E. Collen, S. and T. Corps.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

Changes which are to be Made at Home.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The War Office confirms the statement, made by the *Morning Post* recently, regarding proposals being under consideration for effecting economy in officers' kits. The stock will be superseded by the open front and collar already worn by the Guards, though the opening will be less deep, and the War Office gives special warning against making the opening deeper or the skirts longer than in the pattern. Officers will not be compelled to adopt the new jacket till existing garments are worn out.

The *Standard* says it is rumoured that changes are impending in the uniforms of privates also.

IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Organisation of Overseas Section.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Reuter's Agency learns that the overseas section of the Imperial General Staff in London now consists of Col. Legge, of Australia, Col. Robin, of New Zealand, and Col. Thacker, of Canada. South Africa will undoubtedly send a representative in due course. Their duties have not yet been exactly defined, but they are broadly to forward advice and information to the local sections of the General Staff, and, conversely, to supply the General Staff at the War Office with information from the Dominions.

THE LAW AND LABOUR.

Sir George Askwith's Inquiry in Canada.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Sir George Askwith has left for Canada to investigate its Labour conditions and the working of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

Appointed Governor of the Gold Coast.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, in succession to Mr. J. J. Thorburn, who has retired.

[Sir Hugh Clifford has been Colonial Secretary of Ceylon since 1907, and twice has been acting-Governor in 1907 and 1909. He had a long experience of colonial administration in the Malay States, Borneo and Trinidad and Tobago before going to Ceylon. Two years ago he married as his second wife Mrs. H. de la Pasture, the well-known authoress.

Mr. James Jameson Thorburn, who had been Governor of the Gold Coast since 1910, saw his previous service in Ceylon and in Southern Nigeria, becoming Lieutenant-Governor of the latter Colony on its amalgamation with Lagos in 1906.]

THE LATE GENERAL BOOTH.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

This afternoon, a wreath from the Kaiser, composed of white lilies, was placed on General Booth's coffin, while a representative of His Imperial Majesty, in whose charge it was, expressed the Emperor's sympathy with the late General's family and with the Salvation Army.

OBITUARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 24.

The death is announced of M. Suvorin, the founder of the newspaper *Novoye Vremya*.

[M. Alexis Suvorin, was not only the founder but the first editor of the "Novoye Vremya." He was a distinguished journalist and one of Russia's most celebrated authors. Like other well-known literary men amongst his countrymen, his political writings brought him into trouble with the authorities, and for a novel dealing with political questions, which he published anonymously, he was imprisoned in 1866. During the Servo-Bulgarian war, he acted as war-correspondent.]

THE "TERRIBLE MONTH."

Extraordinary Weather in England.

HARVEST RUINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The continuance of heavy rains is making crop prospects in Great Britain more desperate than ever, and experts prophesy an indefinite prolongation of the wet weather.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The continuance of disastrous weather throughout the country is causing August to be described as "The Terrible Month." The whole harvest is threatened, and there is no sign of a change.

Thirty hours' continuous rain has just fallen in Derbyshire.

The condition of the 10,000 troops under canvas on Salisbury Plain is deplorable. The camps are water-logged.

MOROCCAN REBELLION.

French Expedition to Marrakesh.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

A message to the *Times* from Paris says that Colonel Mangin, who is now 75 miles from Marrakesh, is preparing to make a dash on the city with 4,000 men. The Resident, General Lyautey, is now going to the south and will join Colonel Mangin.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

A military aviator has rendered remarkable service by maintaining communication between the French posts and columns, between Fez, Rabat and Casablanca, covering five hundred miles in six days.

PARIS, AUG. 25.

General Lyautey has transmitted to M. Poincare, a message from the new Sultan, declaring the latter's desire for a complete and perfect entente and friendly collaboration with France, in the interests of peace and progress.

FRENCH CONSUL CAPTURED.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

It appears that the French Consul and his companions, whose house was attacked by the Pretender, El Hiba, on the latter's entry into Marrakesh, attempted to leave, but were stopped some miles from the city and obliged to return.

The house of El Glawi, who remained faithful to the French, is still besieged.

It is said that France proposes to negotiate with the Pretender to release the Consul and his companions. If efforts in this connection are not successful, France will despatch a relief column.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Impeachment of Government Falls Through.

PEKING, AUG. 25.

Sun-Yat-Sen has arrived here. He met with a magnificent reception.

The Assembly has not yet met, owing to the small attendance of members. The proposed impeachment of the Government, therefore, has collapsed for the present.

THE TROUBLE IN BERANA.

SALONIKA, AUG. 25.

Djavid Pasha has entered Berana unopposed, the Montenegrins have dispersed.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, AUG. 24,

The matches between Middlesex and Surrey, at Lord's, and Kent and Gloucester, at Dover, were drawn, the first-named teams leading on the first innings.

The matches, between Essex and Hampshire, Sussex and Northants, Worcestershire and Yorkshire, and Leicestershire and Warwickshire, were abandoned owing to rain. No points were scored.

ATTACK ON BUNDAR ABBAS.

BUSHIRE, AUG. 24.

Baharoo tribesmen, yesterday, attacked Bundar Abbas.

British subjects were robbed. The raiders have apparently left again.

BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Government Buildings at Bankipore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANCHI, AUG. 24.

With reference to the temporary postponement of the acquisition of land for Government buildings at Bankipore, the capital of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, it is officially stated that land cannot be definitely acquired at Bankipore, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State to the whole scheme for the erection of the new station, and therefore the land, which had been prematurely taken, has been returned to the owners, who will be able to grow their crops on it till it is needed. There is not the slightest intention of placing the capital anywhere except at Bankipore. The question of the establishment of a High Court for the province is under consideration, but there is no reason to suppose that, if established, it will be located anywhere except at the headquarters of the province. The temporary rendition of land in no way affects the question, either of the location of the capital or of the High Court.

EMIGRATION FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 24.

The annual report on emigration from Calcutta during 1911, just issued, states that during the year 12,716 emigrants were registered, practically the same number as last year. The largest number went to Trinidad, 2,242, while 2,233 went to Fiji and 2,120 to Demarara. Before the emigration to Natal was stopped, 1,656 emigrants had gone there.

THE JUNGLE DEATH-ROLL.

Fewer Deaths by Animals and Snakes.

RAVAGES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

A resolution has been issued giving the result of measures adopted in the different provinces for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes during 1911. The reports received show that 2,147 persons were killed by wild animals in British India, including Ajmer and Merwara during the year 1911, a figure considerably less than the number, reported in the previous year, viz.. 2,382. The decrease was noticeable in every province except Bombay, but there the total number of deaths was only 26 as compared with 22 in the previous year. Besides Bombay, the North-West Frontier Province with a blank return, the Punjab with a record of six deaths, and Burma with a total of 63, suffered comparatively lightly in this respect. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces wild animals claimed 142 and 129 victims respectively, and in both Madras and Eastern Bengal and Assam over three hundred. The inhabitants of Bengal, as it was before the recent reconstruction of the Presidency, continued to be more exposed than those of any other province to the ravages of wild beasts. In this province, although the number of deaths reported was considerably less than in 1910, no less than 905 persons met violent deaths of this nature.

CHOLERA.

Death of a Well-Known Missionary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MASULIPATAM AUG. 24.

A severe outbreak of cholera has occurred at Masulipatam.

MADRAS, AUG. 24.

The Rev. T. A. Walker, the well-known C. M. S. Missionary of Tinnevelly, died of cholera at Masulipatam this morning. The Rev. Mr. Walker was attending the Telugu Christian Workers' Convention at that station and developed symptoms of cholera some days ago.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Reorganisation of Military Accounts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 24.

The Committee, which will consider the organisation of the Headquarters Staff of the Military Accounts Department, will consist of Sir Percy Lake, Chief of Staff, General Birdwood, Quartermaster-General, Colonel Holloway, Secretary, Army Department, Colonel Marlow, Military Accountant-General, Mr. Michael, Joint Secretary, Military Finance Department, and Mr. Johnstone Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 25.

The *Pioneer* understands Colonel Maconchy, formerly Deputy Secretary, Army Department, has been selected for command of 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

By Lieut-General Sir John Woon, K. C. B.,

1st Brahmans,—Captain H. V. Laue, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W. B. Douglas transferred to the 3rd Brahmans.

Captain D. V. Willoughby, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain F. Whitehead seconded.

10th Jats.—Major C. G. Robson, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Major A. J. Jamieson transferred to the 6th Jat Light Infantry.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B. C. M. G. D. S. O.

Captain G. G. C. Maclean, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, is appointed Orderly Officer to the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, with effect from 2nd September 1912.

Duties for the Ensuing Week.—Field Officer, Major F. S. Dumsford, 2nd Q. V. O., Rajput Light Infantry. Next for duty, Major J. F. Elkington, 1st Bn,. Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Medical Officer, Captain F. A. McCammon, Royal Army Medical Corps; next for duty, Captain C. Scaife, Royal Army Medical Corps.

RANGOON WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 24.

Owing to the insufficiency of water during the hot weather, both in the event of fires and for domestic consumption, the Rangoon Municipality has decided to lay down at once a new 42-in. main from the Yegu pumping station to the Pagoda reservior at a cost of a little over nine and a half lakhs of rupees. The Municipal Engineer is to formulate a scheme to provide a thorough and systematic method of waste detection, and a scheme for completing the system of distributing mains to the whole town, which is eventually to be supplied with water. He is to draw up plans and estimates for the sinking of ten artesian wells within municipal limits, and an expert is to be engaged to report on the whole question of Rangoon water supply with special reference to the necessity for the installation of a service reservoir. At present Rangoon possesses Victoria and Kokine lakes and Hlawga Water Works, on the last of which several lakhs of rupees have been expended.

BULLOCK-WORKMAN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GULMARG, (KASHMIR), AUG. 25.

The special messengers despatched from Skardu has returned with the news that Mrs. Bullock-Workman and Dr. Hunter Workman are safe. He confirms the death of one Italian guide who fell into a crevasse in the glacier some three hundred and fifty feet deep. He was brought up, but died the next day.

THEFT FROM A CHURCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 25.

During Thursday morning the gold crown on the image of St. Francis Xavier was stolen from the Baitakhana Catholic Church in Calcutta. The thief or thieves have not been traced yet.

THE *Khandesh Samachar* has deposited a security of Rs. 2,000 with the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, in pursuance of a notice by the Bombay Government.

WARFARE IN TIBET.

Dalai Lama Fearful for his Life.

THE RUMOURED SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 24.

The latest reports from Szechuan show that some anxiety was felt regarding the safety of M. Kerihual, a French engineer engaged in the Chinese service. He was building a suspension bridge over the Yalung river at Hokaw, when the Tibetan tribesmen drove the Chinese garrison out of Litang.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 24.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong wiring with regard to the report of the settlement at Lhassa says his Gyantse informant says no great weight should be attached to the report pending confirmation. It remains to be seen whether the Dalai Lama will buy peace by affixing his seal of office to the documents and paying 25 lakhs of tael demanded by the Chinese, in return for sending the surplus soldiers back to China.

It is reported that the Dalai Lama has made up his mind to go back to Shigatse, rather than risk his life at the hands of the Chinese.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 25.

It is stated in confirmation of reports as to the Lhassa settlement that transport is being collected by the Tibetans at Gyantse for the Chinese troops on their march to India. They will probably leave Lhassa within the next ten days.

TROUBLE IN WESTERN CHINA.

Rule of Governors of Szechuan and Yunnan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 25.

News from Western China shows that the Young Chinese Party are having it all their own way in Szechuan and Yunnan. Following upon the Revolution all power passed into the hands of the military. At the present time the Tutu or the Military Governor of Szechuan is Yui, while in Yunuan the Tutu is Tsai, and they are ruling on military lines. Recruits are being enlisted in large numbers and some attempt is being made to suppress the bands of soldiers who deserted the colours and took to brigandage. Yui has to reconquer the country right up to Batang and he has taken the field in person with 6,000 troops, Tsai having sent a contingent from Yunnan. The field force left Cheng-Tu on 24th July and no news has yet been received as to its progress. The operation will probably extend over months. It is feared that all Chinese settlers have been massacred, and if this should prove to be the case Yui will probably inflict the severest punishment upon the hill tribes, who were guilty of raids in the settled valleys.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Captain Finnie Continues Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 25.

In further examination by Mr. Rutledge in the defamation case, Andrew vs. Arnold, yesterday, Capt. McL. Finnie said he did not understand the allegation that the enquiry was held secretly. It was an extraordinary allegation that, the complainants were kept in entire ignorance of what was going on. There was no needless delay in the enquiry. It was an absolute lie that the witness tried from the first to burke an enquiry. It was an absolute lie that he let McCormick escape and helped him to escape. It was also a lie that he conspired with the District Magistrate (Mr. Andrew) to burke the case.

In reply to Mr. Hamlyn in cross-examination, witness said he had nothing to say of Mr. Andrew's character. He (witness) wrote a lengthy opinion on the case. He did not try McCormick. Witness did in effect find McCormick not guilty; so did Mr. Sherard. To a certain extent the case was made up against, McCormick. He thought Mr. Buchanan, Sub-Divisional Officer, was not acting above-board. He did not know that the girl Ina was examined by Mr. Sherard in McCormick's house in McCormick's presence. On June 5th witness received an order from the Secretary of State to return to Burma in connection with the charge accusing the Deputy Commissioner and the witness of serious malpractices at the instance of the local newspaper. There was no Government enquiry about these accusations against them. Witness had never been called on for any sort of explanation. Witness had changed his mind to about filing in the Magistrate's court a complaint against accused. He hoped the sum of Rs. 15,000 he was claiming in the Chief Court, would compensate him. McCormick and witness were acquainted with each other.

The case is proceeding.

SANDALWOOD THEFTS.

Two Bombay Men Rewarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 24.

The following rewards have been sanctioned by the Mysore Government in connection with the successful prosecution of recent sandalwood theft cases in the Mysore jungles: Sorabjee Nowrojee, sandalwood merchant, Bombay, a gold watch; Inspector Smith, Bombay Police, Rs. 100; two Mysore police inspectors, Rs. 150 each and Rs. 500 in lesser rewards.

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin, about eleven hundred miles away, was recorded in Simla yesterday at nineteen hours, twenty-nine minutes (7-29), p.m. and a further moderately strong shock at a distance of about four hundred miles was recorded at three hours, fourteen minutes (3-14 a. m.) this morning. The second shock was felt in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

LATER.

A prolonged earthquake of some severity occurred in the small hours of this morning on the North-West Frontier; Nathiagali reporting it at 2-50 a. m. and Bannu at 3-12 a. m.; Sheikbuddin and Dera Ismail Khan also felt it. At Peshawar a number of houses were more or less damaged, and the shocks were preceded by a rumbling noise.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. Poincare's Mission.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUG. 10.

M. Poincare, the French Premier, started on Monday on his visit to Russia. A large crowd, which included Ministers and high officials, gave a farewell demonstration at the Gare du Nord, and the visit generally is considered as likely to be fraught with important and happy consequences. The "Excelsior," in an article, points out how opportune the moment is for the discussion of international problems. Since the Manchurian war Russia has been dormant, but now she enters the political chess tournament with two new, valuable pieces, namely the friendships of England and Japan, both of which ten or eleven years ago would have seemed simply inconceivable. The re-opening of the Near Eastern question, embracing the eventuality of a serious alteration of equilibrium in the Mediterranean, changes the aspect of the European chess board. There are also other points, the principal of which is that of the Transpersian Railway, in which both France and England are deeply interested. The "Excelsior," mentioning these two subjects, remarks that they are only some amongst many, but an analysis of the present general political situation shows the necessity for a clear understanding on the part of the members of the Triple Entente, which are primordial factors. This is a truth requiring little emphasis. For some time past consistent rumours have been pervading diplomatic circles of minor ententes behind which are hidden designs against the Great Powers, and it is only necessary to mention a few of these in order to understand the imperative necessity of the Triple Entente being prepared for all emergencies. There is much talk of agreements between Bulgaria and Servia, and Bulgaria and Greece. Both of these are proclaimed to be strictly defensive—in other words, for the maintenance of the status quo. If they exist they appear as guarantees against possible dangers. If it is asked what these are their enumeration is not difficult by the process of elimination. The development of the Turco-Italian war may have led at one time to the apprehension of a Turkish diversion in the Balkans, but at the present moment any such movement would be suicidal, and Turkey has other perils to face.

BALKAN INTRIGUES.

If we consider Austrain policy, in spite of all pacific protestations, it is weighty with the unknown. The long-cherished project of a descent on Saloniki is too clearly defined not to awaken the fears of the Powers lying on the path, and the passivity of Montenegro is looked upon with mistrust. An agreement with Austria, by which Montenegrin territory would be increased in the case of an advance upon Saloniki, is seriously spoken of. This lends additional gravity to the Albanian movement, for Austria exercises a species of religious protestorate over the Christian Albanians, subventions the Roman Catholic clergy in the mountains, and actively supports an autonomous propaganda. And all the orthodox population of the peninsula could scarcely remain indifferent to the settlement of questions which are bound to arise at the termination of the present war, such as the question of the islands of the Ægean, temporarily occupied by Italy, the question of Crete, and that of the Dardanelles. The whole Near Eastern question, indeed, must shortly come again into prominence, and it is most desirable that the Powers of the Triple Entente should be ready with a definite programme to oppose or fit in with the already half-defined policy of the Triple Alliance. A few days ago the president of the Mossow Slav Society published in a Paris newspaper a strongly worded appeal to all the Slav nations putting them on their guard against the supposed designs of Germany, Austria, and Turkey in the Peninsula. The keynote of this manifesto is that "the policy of the ostrich is useless," and it concludes that if M. Poincare, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Sir Edward Grey could persuade themselves of the dangers mentioned and could agree to uphold Slavism, which is so necessary to their entente, it would checkmate all the schemes now being so actively hatched in Central Europe. Without in any way exaggerating the importance of all rumours of Machiavellian plots, the French Press (which generally looks at questions of foreign policy with almost too altruistic an eye) seems now quite alive to the very threatening aspect of the political horizon, and builds great hopes on the firmness of M. Poincare and the statesmanlike views which the French Premier will have occasion fully and confidentially to discuss at St. Petersburg. There is no disguising the fact that the close of the present years is big with the fate of several portions and privileges of the Ottoman empire that cannot be allowed to be decided to the detriment either of England, France, or Russia.

RUSSIAN PLANS FOR CO-OPERATION.

The "Echo de Paris" declares itself in a position to state that a fortnight before the meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor, at Baltic Port France and Russia signed an agreement whereby Russia bound herself not to treat any European question with Germany without first negotiating the same and being in harmony with France. This bond was for the duration of three months. Commenting on this information, the "Temps" doubts any specific period having been fixed, and explains that so soon as the projected meeting of the Kaiser and the Czar was known, it naturally led to an exchange of views between the three entante Powers so as to avoid the chance of another Potsdam surprise, and to enable Russia to speak in the name of the other two. An agreement not to treat any question of general European politics with another Power is but the natural consequence of the entente and one of its normal phases. It seems scarcely likely, therefore, that such an agreement should ever assume the exclusive concrete form of a limited duration. In the same way as the Czar and M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, represented the whole triple entente at Baltic Port, M. Poincare, the French Premier, now represents England in the conversations now being held in St. Petersburg. But though the various complications in the East are certain to form a part of the discussion, there is reason to believe that by far the most important object of M. Poincare's visit is to define the military and naval position of the two allies. In this connection the "Temps" says that the new naval agreement must be taken together with the general problem of national defence. The determination of Russia to reorganise her navy will react on the disposition of the French land forces which was modified in 1910 for various reasons, one of which was the lack of protection of the coasts by a strong fleet. Before altering her plans, however, Russia wishes to be more informed as to certain measures recently taken by France, and M. Poincare's visit is likely to result in a complete military programme.

PRECAUTION AGAINST GERMANY.

A naval writer in the "Liberte" has examined the results to be expected from the newly signed agreement. He says the object of the convention is twofold, and concerns the Baltic and the Mediterranean. France has long since abandoned the idea of fighting on the high seas in the north, and has confined her efforts to vigilant defensive tactics by mines and torpedoes, leaving England to meet the invader on the Channel route. The duel of naval construction in England and Germany gave rise to apprehensions in France, who therefore called in Russia to the rescue by asking her to keep a formidable fleet in the Baltic. This would compel Germany to do the same and would cut the German navy in half. Not only would this give an enormous superiority to the entente fleets, but would compel Germany to keep at least one army corps on the Baltic frontier, and to reduce by so much any invading force. In the Mediterranean the Russian navy would be expected indirectly to prevent Turkey from joining the Triple Alliance by the ever present menace of her Black Sea fleet. If the Dardanelless were opened, the Black Sea fleet, according to the new Russian programme, would constitute a determinant factor in naval power in the Mediterranean Basin. It can scarcely be imagined that Russia would contemplate building three super-Dreadnoughts for the Black Sea, except on a tolerable assurance of being able before long to utilise them outside.

English politicians and Service men must therefore watch the result of M. Poincare's visit with the greatest interest. If half what is conjectured is true it seems quite possible that England and France may, in the near future, be relieved of a considerable portion of the burden and anxiety. Last year M Ribot complained, and not without reason, that the Franco-Russian alliance was not enough "practised," meaning that France did not receive the benefit she was entitled to. M. Poincare's visit however and the circumstances attending it, seem to point to the conclusion that the one-sided period of that alliance has terminated, and that France is about to reap substantial reward for the enormous material and financial assistance as well as diplomatic, she has rendered her ally since 1891.

STATUS QUO IN THE BALKANS.

M. Jules Hedeman telegraphs to the "Matin" that the new Naval Convention between France and Russia is the result of the conferences that took place in July between the French and Russian Admiralty staff officers, who finally drew up a signed report, leaving the two Governments to elaborate the text of the convention itself, which will be signed during M. Poincare's stay. A high Russian official explained that there was no mention of naval co-operation when the Franco-Russian Alliance was made; firstly, because in 1891, there was no German navy danger; secondly, because the superiority of the British Fleet at that date was so crushing and the relations of Great Britain and Russia so cool that there was no chance of the Russian vessels being able to join the French or inflict serious damage on the British Fleet. Though Anglo-Russian relations became excellent four years ago it was only then that Russia created an Admiralty Staff, and she required time to devise a naval programme. Now the Russian Duma has voted about £15,000,000, and seven super-Dreadnoughts are being built. Before 1917, eight similar vessels will be built for the Baltic, but they will be equally available for service in the Atlantic or the Mediterranean. A new base will be formed at Reval allowing the fleets to reach the seas in the winter, and also another naval base at Sveaborg, near Helsingfors. It will be remarked that the whole expense is in view of European complication, nothing being contemplated in the Pacific or the Far East. It is probably understood that the French naval bases in the Mediterranean will be at the disposal of Russia. M. Hedeman concludes his pregnant remarks by quoting the statement made by M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Premier, to the Duma, to the effect that Russia had ample resources and had no need to borrow, which elicited from M. Miliukoff the comment, "Are we, then, going to make a present to France and England of a brand-new fleet?" M. Hedeman's informant added that neither before during or after the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser at Baltic Port was any information given to Germany on this subject.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

The same correspondent has gathered the following information as to the celebrated Baltic Port meeting:—Russia being uneasy at the attitude of Austria with regard to the Balkans, the Kaiser and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, formally assured his Majesty that the German Government was in possession of a promise that Austria would do nothing to disturb the status quo, consequently Russian fears of an Austrian descent in the sandjak of Novi Bazar are groundless. Russia expressed her certainty at the same time that Bulgaria will do nothing to complicate the Macedonian situation. During the whole of the interviews the Kaiser was in the best of moods, and spread an atmosphere of gaiety and even hilarity over everybody. On questions concerning France and England, both the Emperor and his Chancellor were most correct in their attitude, and the latter, by his frankness, simplicity, and evidence of a conciliatory disposition, produced an excellent impression. Alluding to the Russian naval credits, the Kaiser declared that it was quite right of Russia to restore her navy, and he was himself very pleased at it all, and congratulated M. Kokovtseff on having so easily obtained the vote of the Duma.

A leading article in the "Journal des Debats" devotes consideration to the possible results of M. Poincare's visit on the Eastern question. It says that though all the Powers have repeatedly declared their intention of preserving the status quo, there are many influential elements who seem to think that the moment has come for all Europe to be reconciled at the expense of Turkey. "It is here," says the "Debats," "that the moderating influence of M. Poincare will be felt. It has been remarked that M. Poincare has more than once emphatically asserted his wish that French Government should not lend itself to any combination tending to alter the status quo in the Balkans, and in this respect British policy and interests are identical with those of the French. And, in spite of occasional appearances, it is tolerably certain at present that Russia also prefers to bide time work for her. If, therefore, the Powers of the Triple Entente are firmly resolved to oppose any changes in the Balkan situation, it should suffice for them to let it be known, at the right time and place, for all attempts at intervention to cease."

The "Debats" article concludes with the remark that only a frank explanation is required to prevent any explosion in the Balkans, and one of the consequences of M. Poincare's visit should be to settle this question so thoroughly that no misunderstanding should be possible for a long time to come.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

Nothing is known here of any peace negotiations at Zurich between mysterious Turkish and Italian diplomatist. Perhaps the "Kolnische Zeitung," which spread the report, has revived and amplified a piece of news several days old. Sometime ago, not at Zurich, but in a small Swiss town on the Lake of Geneva, two amateur diplomatists, Said Holin, President of the Turkish State Council, and Commendatore Vespri, a director of the important Banca di Roma, which has been much involved in the affairs of the Tripoli expedition, were conferring together on their own authority with a view to laying foundations for official peace negotiations. They held no mandates whatever from their respective Governments but were said to report at intervals privately to the Foreign Offices in Rome and Constantinople. It is quite possible that peace may ultimately arise out of some such private conversations, but I can find no indications at present, either that such a thing as official peace negotiations are yet being thought of, or even that the two amateur diplomatists mentioned are making any headway with their own private conferences, supposing they be still carrying them on. In point of fact the latest telegrams from Constantinople say that the present Ottoman Government is as determined as its predecessors not to talk of peace on any terms which Italy offers.

SOLEMN GERMAN WARNING.

Commenting on the release of the English yachtsmen, the "Lokalanzeiger" says: "It is an established fact that the English travellers had in their possession a large number of photographs taken in the Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal and in naval harbours. One cannot help remarking that it argues unusual and almost frivolous carelessness when pleasure tourists freely photograph such things. Although in the interests of political relations it is extremely undesirable that nationals of foreign states should be arrested unreasonably on suspision of espionage, officials who arrest persons who are ostensibly tourists but who behave suspiciously, are acting not only quite correctly, but would render themselves guilty of dereliction of duty if they acted otherwise. The freedom from constraint which travellers enjoy in our country is mainly the result of our inadequate Espionage Law. According to the text of the English Law, the mere fact of photographing in such places as the Kiel Canal would in itself constitute an act of espionage apart altogether from the actual intention of the photographer. The provisions of English Law may appear severe, but they are the most effective means of preventing thoughtless behaviour on the part of tourists, and thereby obviating unpleasant incidents between foreign Powers."

LANDSLIP IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LALMONIRHAT AUG. 24.

Owing to a heavy landslip at Kamakhya Cutting, the railway line between Pandy and Gauhati (Assam) has been blocked entailing the transhipment of passengers. The accident is likely to cause considerable delay to trains.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 25.

The date of the State entry by the Viceroy into Delhi has been changed from the 23rd to the 20th of December.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

An Agriculturist Defined.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal presented by Manohar Ramchandra Hinge and others against a preliminary decree passed by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik in which the Collector of the Nasik district, as representing the Court of Wards for the estate of Sardar Gopalrao Shivdevrao Rajebahadur, sued for the redemption of certain lands under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

Mr. K. H. Kelker appeared for the appellants, and the Government Pleader appeared for the respondent.

Owing to the indebtedness of Sardar Gopalrao Rajebahadur of Malegaon, his estate had been placed since 1909 under the control and management of the Court of Wards. In this suit the two mortgages sought to be redeemed were one for Rs. 16,000, dated the 25th March, 1899, and the second for Rs. 1,500, dated 1st August, 1900.

The preliminary point argued was whether the plaintiff could seek relief under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act claiming to be an agriculturist and presenting his plaint without paying court fees, on claims which amounted to Rs. 17,500.

The defendants contended that neither the Sardar nor the Collector, as representing the Court of Wards, could claim the benefits of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

The First Class Subordinate Judge held, that the ward did not cease to be the owner of the estate, taken over by the court in its management. He was to all intents and purposes the beneficiary or "cestique" trust and the Court of Wards was for the time being his trustee. A next friend, who is a non-agriculturist, was competent to sue on behalf of a minor as an agriculturist; in like manner a guardian "ad-litem" was entitled to all the privileges attached to the status under the Act. The lower court held that the plaintiff was an agriculturist within the definition of the word in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and was entitled to maintain the suit without paying the court fees on the plaint.

Against this order the defendants appealed. Mr. Kelker argued that the real plaintiff was the Court of Wards, and it was that court's status which should be regarded and not the status of Gopalrao. The case was similar to an agriculturist assigning the property to a non-agriculturist in which case the assignee could not claim the benefit of the special Act. Mr. Kelker further argued that even assuming that Gopalrao was the real plaintiff, he could not be considered an agriculturist, because at present his only means of livelihood was the allowance given to him by the Collector under Section 25 of the Court of Wards Act.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, said that the Court of Wards bore no resemblance to the case of an assignee put forward by Mr. Kelker. The property remained the property of the ward. With regard to the question of the status of the plaintiff, the court held that the Act countenanced no distinction based upon the comparative riches or poverty of the persons whose status was being investigated. In other words, the rich agriculturist was as much an agriculturist under the Act as the petty agriculturist. The court, therefore, held that the lower court was right in holding that the plaintiff came within the definition of an agriculturist as used in the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act. The court accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

A VILLAGE RIOT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard appeals presented by one Rudra Chanbasapa and eight others.

They were tried before Mr. L Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a jury, on a charge of having murdered one Malapa Basapa.

The case for the prosecution was that there existed a bitter feud between two factions in the village of Devalpur in the Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum district. The origin of this feud is said to have been certain criminal prosecutions against some of the accused. On the morning of the 4th March 1912, a disturbance, followed by a riot, is said to have taken place in this village, near a temple. In the course of this riot, one Malapa Basapa was severely assaulted. He was picked up by the police lying on the road in a dying condition with both his legs broken. His dying deposition was recorded by the magistrate, in which he mentioned the names of the accused as his assailants. They were arrested and identified.

The jury returned a verdict of rioting followed by grievous hurt on the deceased.

Mr. Crump, accepting the verdict, sentenced the first and second accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment, the fifth and seventh to three years rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to two year s rigorous imprisonment.

Against this sentence all the accused appealed. Their lordships after hearing arguments in their favour, rejected the appeals and confirmed the convictions and sentences.

A LAW TOUT'S SENTENCE ENHANCED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao also heard arguments in connection with the rule issued by their lordships, calling upon Vitoba Kharbari, a pleader's clerk, to show cause why the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, passed upon him by Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, should not be enhanced.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared on behalf of the accused.

In the magistrate's court the accused was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 18. One Pundlick Kank, it was alleged, went to the police court to obtain a summons in an assault case. The accused who represented himself to be a pleader's clerk, approached the complainant and demanded Rs. 20 for the conduct of his case. The complainant paid him Rs. 18. The accused then put him off on various pretexts without taking any action in the matter. The complainant then charged the accused with cheating. Mr. Dastur held that the witnesses called on behalf of the accused had said nothing bearing on the charge. The accused was a law tout, and the case against him had been proved to the hilt. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Godinho, on behalf of the accused urged that the magistrate had already taken all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and discussed the gravity of the conduct of the accused. The sentence passed by him was inended to be a severe one.

Their lordships said that there was no doubt that the magistrate intended his sentence to be a fairly severe one, but he had not reached the standard of severity, which alone could serve to deter people of the accused's class from preying upon helpless litigants, who came to the courts for justice. Their lordships were of opinion that this class of offence should meet with exemplary punishment. The Court accordingly enhanced the sentence of three months to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LUXIMIBAI DABOLKAR CHARITIES.

On Saturday Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of an application for the framing of a scheme in the matter of the Luximibai Dabolkar charities.

The Hon. the Advocate-General as Trustee for the charities appeared as the plaintiff, and Mr. Vasantram Pundlick Dhumatkar and Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dabolkar appeared as defendants.

The Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Bhaisanker, Kanga and Girdharilal, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Havelivala, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, appeared for Mr. Vasantram Pundlick. Mr. Dabolkar was not represented.

The scheme had been refereed to the Commissioner for report.

His lordship having considered the report confirmed the scheme framed by the Commissioner for building a Dharmsala for the benefit of the Hindu community. The court authorised the trustees to sell the securities to pay the costs of the suit and other expenses. The costs of the Honorable the Advocate-General and Mr. Vasantrao Pundlick Dhumatkar, were ordered to be taxed as between Attorney and client, and to come out of the trust funds.

THE POLICE COURT.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Gough charged one P. Rud olph, a steward on board the steamer "Blankenburg," with importing into Bombay 40lbs. of cocaine, valued at Rs. 25,600.

Superintendent Walton, appyling for a remand, said that the police wanted time to make further enquiries. It appeared that the night of on the 23rd instant the accused was seen to come from the steamer, and to put a small parcel into a railway truck, which was standing on a line about ten yards from the accused's steamer. It was about to start from the docks. The accused, who had firemen's clothes on, was challenged by a police sepoy. The accused and other men, who were with him, knocked down the policeman and were about to go on, when more police appeared on the scene, and the accused was arrested. His companions ran away. The parcel and the accused were taken to the police station. A "panch" was formed, and the parcel was examined in their presence.

The case was remanded and the accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 25,000. He could not find a security to that extent, and was remanded in jail.

PENALTY FOR USED STAMPS.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged omith Shankar Shivdutt, a pardeshi servant in the firm of Gopaldas Vullabhdas, with using stamps which had already been cancelled, on a parcel.

The accused took a parcel to the Kalbadevi Post Office on Friday afternoon, on which were affixed several stamps. Three two anna stamps among those were found to have been already used.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or seven days more.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

INDIAN COINAGE.

Purchase of Silver by India Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The *Statesman* declares that it would appear that there is no foundation for the persistent rumours during the past few weeks that the Government of India have been purchasing silver for the purpose of coinage. Private advices from London, received yesterday, place it almost beyond doubt not only that the India Office have been buying, but that they have for the time being completed their purchases. It is supposed that the number of bars secured will produce an outturn in coin equivalent to about 310 lakhs of rupees. This supposition, if correct, points to the purchase having been made in pursuance of the recent decision to bring the holding of rupees in the Gold Standard Reserve up to the round sum of six crores. If it is the intention not to add to the amount of coin in the paper currency reserve, the inference is that Government have decided that the existing holding is sufficient to meet the outflow of rupees during the busy period on this side of India, which has now fully commenced. The buying operation has been most successfully put through, since no violent disturbance in price has been experienced as expected by the speculative group.

SOLDIER ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 24.

At Rangoon Chief Court Sessions, before the Chief Judge, the hearing of the charge of murder and the alternative charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a Durwan, named Chait Singh against A. Allison, ex-soldier, was concluded to-day. The accused was found not guilty by the jury, and was acquitted. He was then arrested as a deserter from the 69th Battery R. F. A., and will be dealt with by a magistrate on a subsequent date.

[Allison had a fight with the Durwan on a hillpath at a village in the Shan States, and beat him with a bamboo about the head. He stated that he was compelled to do this in self-defence or he would have been pushed over a precipice.

THE LATE MR. HUME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Poona assembled this evening at the Kirloskar Theatre. Rao Bahadur Godbole presided. A resolution referring to the loss India has sustained in the death of Mr. Hume and expressing condolence with his family was unanimously passed.

Principal Paranjpye, Sardar Mehendale, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Ghaswalla, bar-at-law, Sardar Khan Bahadur Perjade, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand, Mr. Devadhar, Prof. Limaye, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. Apte and others took part in the preceedings.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

It is notified that the following candidates have been nominated for election as members of the Bombay Medical Council:—

Under Section 2 (2) (c):—Major V. B. Bennett, I. M. S., Hyderabad; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. V. N. Chelale-Bhajekar, Khan Bhahadur N. H. Choksey and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Bombay; Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Bandra; Drs. K. M. Dubash and N. N. Katrak, Bombay; Dr. Gangaram Mulchand, Hyderabad; Dr. B. H. Nanavati, Ahmedabad; Drs. S. K. Nariman, S. B. Nayak, R. V. Patel and R. Row, Bombay; the Hon'ble Surgeon-Gen. Stevenson, I. M. S., Poona; Drs. N. F. Surveyor, F. S. Trilokekar, and A. G. Viegas, Bombay.

Under Section 2 (2) (d):—Dr. H. N. Anklesaria, Bombay; Major R. W. Anthony, I.M.S., Dharwar; Major V. B. Bennett, I.M.S., Hyderabad; Dr. G. S. Bharucha, Poona; Lieut.-Col. F. Childe, I.M.S., Bombay; Col. B. B. Grayfoot, I.M.S., Karachi; Major A. Hooton, I.M.S., Poona; Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S., Bombay; Captain R. S. Hutchinson, I.M.S., and the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson, I.M.S., Poona; Major T. Jackson, I.M.S., Ahmedabad; Dr. H. J. Jan Mahomed, Bombay; Miss Krishnabai K. Keladkar and Dr. R. V. Khedkar, Kolhapur; Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S., and Dr. S. H. Mody, Bombay; Dr. Gangaram Mulchand, Hyderabad; Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., Matheran; Dr. B. H. Nanavati, Ahmedabad; Dr. R. Row, Bombay; the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Stevenson, Poona; Lieut.-Col. Ashton Street, Major E. F. Gordon-Tucker, Dr. G. G. Vatve, and Dr. A. G. Viegas, Bombay.

HONOUR TO A POLICE OFFICER

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., Commissioner of Police, performed an interesting ceremony on Friday evening at the Head Police Office, when he presented the sanad of Khan Sahib to Inspector Cawasji J. Pettigara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner of Police and other officers and men of the same department.

In presenting the sanad, Mr. Edwardes referred in most eulogistic terms to the Khan Sahib's services, especially during the past four years, in connection with political offences. Mr. Edwardes stated that the Khan Sahib's work was much appreciated by Government, and it was in recognition of the good work done by him that the title of Khan Sahib had been conferred upon him.

In reply Khan Sahib Pettigara thanked the Commissioner and Mr. Vincent in suitable terms for kindly appreciating his work, and requested the Commissioner to convey his thanks to Government for the title conferred upon him.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

A Good Day's Sport at the Fourth Extra.

PUBLIC HOLD THEIR OWN.

The fourth extra meeting certainly saw the largest attendance of the season, the usual gathering being reinforced to a certain extent by the presence of a number of Calcutta sportsmen, who may have been attracted by the fact that Sir A. A. Apcar was in Poona and racing at the meeting. The weather was dull and overcast until towards the finish, when a nasty fine rain commenced to fall, and a dash was made to the cleak room for overcoats, etc. Fortunately it was only a short shower, and visitors were enabled to stay until the close of the proceedings without getting into that damp clammy state, peculiar to some Poona meetings. Ladies attended in strong force and judging from their number present on Saturday are taking a keen interest in the working of the totalizators, and are more than ever inclined to invest a modest ten rupees, on their particular fancy, be it horse, jockey or jasket.

The betting machines show a decided improvement, and no doubt by the time the first big meeting commences they will be patronized to the extent, which they thoroughly deserve. The dividend over Solar Star in the first race must have surprised a good many, as with bookmakers the horse would undoubtedly have been a six to one chance—Rs. 363 for Rs. 10 invested is certainly like a well-known brand of cocoa "grateful and comforting."

Owing to an extra race being included in the programme, Bombay visitors were not enabled to see the commencement, as the special was due to arrive at Poona station, fifteen minutes after time. Surely, in future, matters can be arranged in a better fashion, either by omitting the extra race or by shortening the intervals, so that Bombay-wallahs can be present. At the start racing was on the whole good, fair fields being seen and either favourites or strongly fancied animals winning six out of the eight events. The first race, as mentioned above, gave us an upset, as the favourite Mahboob could only finish third from Solar Star and Pherozashah. It was a close race, heads separating the three horses. Baldwin, when seen out last, was badly shut in, but in the Welter Plate having a much better position, he managed to scramble home by a neck from Baloz. To those on the stands it looked a very fluky win, and Baldwin will have to show a marked improvement in future if he is to be seen in the van again. Different danced home in the third race, and although the verdict was only one length, it was really an arm-chair ride for L. Ruiz, Agent in the hands of P. H. Kuhn, ran a good race but was unlucky. When are the brothers Kuhn going to win a race? They ride good horses, but so far have not been able to pilot one first past the post. Let us hope the bad streak is finished and the next meeting one or both of them will return first to scale.

The Tallyho Plate, our first hurdle race of this season, brought out a parsicularly hot piece of goods in Parkhill. He certainly won easily enough, but had Mar B. behaved herself at the post, she would have troubled the winner, as although, getting away a very bad last, she jumped well and was only beaten by a length and a half. The Ascot Plate showed the public some really fine horses, and outside the favourite it was a very open betting race. Paul Pry justified his position, as leading from the start he made every post a winning one, and won comfortably from Malmsey, giving Brown his second winning seat. The Old Stand Plate gave us the best race of the day, and although the spoils went to Valerius it was a very near thing. Had Varasor been brought earlier he must surely have won. He is not at present quite fit, so possibly the jockey had orders not to use him too much. Regent easily accounted for the Satara Plate, although for some reason best known to themselves a large section of the public took his stable companion—dear old Precious—as their one bright particular star. He was never seen in the race and must be now getting too old for distance races.

Ali bin Talib's very strong stable annexed, as was expected, the last race with a new Arab Nakib, who judging from the race must be something particularly smart, as he won in handsome style by two lengths from France in the fine time of 1 min. 53 2-5 secs.

Details :—

A NOVICE PLATE.—Division II.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 9st. 6lbs. W. I. Distance about 5 furlongs.

M S. Ebrahim's Solar Star 8st. 11lbs .....Le Hoyt 1
Mr. A.R. Tahar's Pherozshah 7st. 10lbs....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Lion's Mahboob 7st. 10lbs.....McGlone 3
Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's Engineer 9st. 6lbs.....Ruiz 3

Also Ran :—Cherry Blossom 9st., Egyptian 9st., Longboat 9st., Imperial 8st. 3lbs., Mustarak 8st. 8lbs, Abdul Aziz 8st. 8lbs., Auwad 8st. 5lbs., Grey Ghost II 8st. 2lbs., Farhan Beg 8st. 2lbs., Talinus 7st. 13lbs., and Toeman 7st. 10lbs.

The Race.—From a good start Auwad and Solar Star lead from Mahboob but fell back at the three furlong post. Here Pherozshah became prominent and lead rounding the bend. Opposite the stands Mahboob challenged, but Solar Star coming with a late rush just won on the post by a short head, same distance between second and third.

Time—1 min. 10 secs.

Totalizator.—Win Rs. 363. Places Rs. 50 Rs. 70, Rs. 15.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Dakeel.)

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1910. To be ridden by G. R's Professionals 7 lbs extra. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Tassim M. Essa's Baldwin 9st. 6lbs cd. 9st 13lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. M. Gooldas's Baloz 11st.....Capt. Tell 2
Mr. Beg's Sharar 8st. 10lbs cd. 9st 6lbs...P. Kuhn 3
Mr. Brain's Plassy 8st. 11lbs.....Mr. Crawford 4

Also Ran :—Zuffer Beg 10st. 7lbs. (Capt. O. B. Butler) Maasal 10st. 7lbs., (Mr. Wilson) Sinclair 10st. (carried 10st. 7lbs.) (A Kuhn) The Brat 9st. 6lbs. (Mr. Willoughby) and Grequa 8st. 2lbs. carried 8st. 9lbs. (A Ferguson).

The Race :—Maasal and Sharar came away first followed by Baloz and Grequa. Rounding the bend Baloz drew up level. In the straight Baldwin came in view full of running and won a good race from Baloz who was a head in front of Sharar, Plassy being placed fourth 1 1-2 lengths away.

Time—1 min. 10 secs.

Totalizator.—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 24 1-2, Rs. 17, Rs. 42 1-2.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.)

A NOVICE PLATE.—Division I.

Winner 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 9st. 6lbs. W. I. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different 9st. .....I. Ruiz. 1
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tezab 7st. 13lbs. (P. Brown.) 2
Mr. Baboo's Agent 8st. 2lbs.....P. H. Kuhn 3
Mr. Shaik Esmail's Mulla 8st. 11lbs. Capt. O. B. Butler 4

Also Ran :—Sutleg 9st. (Mujeed), Moyaid 8st. 11lbs. (Native), Magistrate 8st. 8lbs. (A. Ferguson), Brandy II 8st. 8lbs. (I. K. McGlone), Dinar 8st. 8lbs. (C. L. Pratt), Sirkar 8st 5lbs. (Pintoosingh), Lord Timon 8st. 5lbs. (A Kuhn), Papa 7st. 13lbs. (Fahad), Chairman 7st. 10lbs. (Abbas), Lot 7st. 11b. (G Joll.)

The Race :—Tezab jumped off at the start and established a good lead from Different and Agent. The others being strung out rather badly. So they ran to the bend when Different joined issue with the leader and in the run home won somewhat easily by 1 length, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.

Time :—1 min. 9 secs.

Totalizator :—Win Rs. 160 1-2. Places Rs. 28 1-2, Rs. 15 1-2, Rs. 18 1-2.

(Winner trained Mahomed Khailan.)

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance 1 1-2 miles over seven flights of Hurdles.

H. H. Col. Obiadulla, Khan of Bhopal's Park-Hill 11st. 10lbs .....W. Hoyhoo 1
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B. 10st. 10lbs. Mr. Bash 2
Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Deputy 9st. 10lbs. ...Capt. O. B. Butler 3
Mr. Max Rommel's, Best Luck 10st. 6lbs....Owner 4

Also Ran :—North 10st. 11lbs. (Owner) and Rewter 9st. 11lbs. (Mig Barton.)

The Race—A tedious delay at the post owing to the vagaries of Mary B who refused to either join the others or face the ropes. Eventually from an uneven start Deputy got well away from North and Parkhill, Mary B. and Best Luck lying a long way last. They ran in the same order for the first half of the race, Deputy getting further in front. Six furlongs from home Parkhill commenced to make up with the leader and Mary B. jumping particularly well made up ground at every hurdle. At the last jump, Parkhill passed Deputy (who had outrun himself) closely followed by Mary B. who, however, could not reach the winner.

Won by 1 1-2 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third. Best Luck 10 lengths away fourth.

Time :—3 mins. 2 secs.

Totalizator :—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 1-2.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE ASCOT PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200, a Handicap for horses Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry 8st. 6lbs..... P. Brown 1
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey 8st. 7lbs. C. L. Bratt 2
S. A. A. Apcar's Sergeant 7st. 13lbs...P. H. Kuhn 3
Mr. F. N. Furdoonji's Yvette 6st. carried 6st. 5lbs..... Purtoonsing 4

Also Ran :—Kurnoll 9st. 6lbs. (W. Southall), Vicko 9st. 2lbs. (Firth), Elser 8st. 12lbs. (L. Ruiz), Hoppner 8st. 7lbs. (A. Ferguson), Refresher 8st. 5lbs. (A. Hoyt), Milford Lake 7st. 11lbs. (E. Bland), Pincher 7st. 11lbs. (I. K. McGlone), Bally Sand 7st. 5lbs (T. Melson), and Lord Reay 7st. 3lbs. (A. Harrison.)

The Race :—From a good start Paul Pry made play followed closely by Malmsey, Sequent some distance behind, all the others running in a bunch. Rounding the head Paul Pry was still leading. A good finish gave Paul Pry the victory by half a length from Malmsey two lengths in front of Sequent who came too late in the race to trouble the winner.

Time :—1min. 14 3-5secs.

Totalizator:—Win Rs. 18, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 23 1-2.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji)

THE OLD STAND PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For horse which have not won flat races value Rs. 2,900 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance 1 1-4 mile.

Mr. Gussy's Valerious 7st. 7lbs.....A. Ferguson 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Langton 7st. 7lbs.....J K McGlone 2
Sir A. A. Apcar's Vavasor 8st 5lbs.....L. C. Hoyt 3
Mr. Kelso's Beckmesser 8st. 13lbs.....P. Brown 4

Also Ran :—Black Douglas 9st. 12lbs. (Firth), Wayward and Wild 9st. 11b (T. Ferguson), Bombastic 8st. 13lbs. (I. Robinson), Sporran 8st, 10lbs. (F. Bland), Pelargonium II 8st 5lbs (A. Kuhn), Mayfly IV. 7st. 9lbs. (W. Southall) and General 6st. 12lbs. carried 7st. 11b. (Native).

The Race :—Wayward and Wild caused a lot of trouble at the post and was eventually left badly. Pelargonium II. lead early in the race with Langton and Valerius in close attendance as the seven furlongs post. Valerius headed the leader racing in this position until well round the bend when a good race took place between the leader and Vavasor (who was not used much in the earlier stages of the race) fast making up ground. Yvette also now running full of fire. They passed the post close enough to cover the four horses with a fair sized steed. The Judges' decision being head, head, neck.

Time.—2 mins. 14 2-5 secs.

Totalizator.—Win Rs. 52 1-2. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 19 1-2, Rs. 11 1-2.

(Winner trained by T Ferguson.)

THE SATARA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, and third Rs. 150. A Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. R. R. S's Regent 9st. 8lbs.....J C. McGlone 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold 8st. 2lbs.....A. Ferguson 2
Messrs. J M. Mistry and A. A. Rehman's Terror 8st. 5lbs.....P. H. Kuhn 3
Mr. Beg's Mysore 6st. 10lbs.....Native 4

Also Ran :—Precious 9st. 8lbs. (P. Brown), Thaboor 8st. 12lbs. (A Hoyt), Well Done, 8st. 6lbs. (I Ruiz), Thullha 7st. 9lbs. carried 7st. 12lbs (A. Kuhn), Harry Johnston 6st. 10lbs carried 6st. 13lbs. (Abbas), Master Mason 6st. 6lbs. (T. Melson) and Last Chance 6st. (A. Harrison.)

The Race.—Harry Johnson lead the field from Master Mason with Regent lying a good third at the four furlongs. Money Gold came and in company with Regent took the lead in the straight from which point the race was over as these two fought out the finish, Regent carrying too many guns for Money Gold who was beaten by 1 1-2 lengths ; same distance between second and third.

Time—2mins. 26secs.

Totalizater.—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 14 1-2, Rs. 12, Rs. 24 1-2.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

THE ARAB NOVICE PLATE:—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, and third Rs. 150. For Maiden Arabs W. A. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Nakib 8st. 3lbs....A Ferguson 1
Mr. Abdoola Tamimis' France 8st. 11lbs..... 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Noor-ul-Malik 7st. 11b. ...I. J K. McGlone 3

Mr. Abdoola Faraz' Wireless 8st. 3lbs. P H Kuhn 4

Also Ran—Miner 9st. 3lbs. (Brown), St. Andrew 9st. 3lbs. (Captain O. B. Butler), Shirsab 8st. 11lbs. (A Hoyt), Turn of Luck II 8st. 9lbs. (A Kuhn), Shookri Beg 8st 7lbs (Mujeed), Beyrut 8st 3lbs (Fahad), Haif 8st 3lbs (W Southall) Assistant 7st 13lbs (Etul), English Mails 7st. 11b. (T. Melson).

The Race—Shirsab cut out the pace from Wireless and France until three furlongs when Nakib went up to the leaders entering the straight Nakib went to the front and won very easily from France who was 10 lengths in from of the third horse.

Time :—1min 53 2-5secs.

Totalizator— Win Rs 28. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 48 1-2, Rs 114.

(Winner trained by owner)

FULL TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.

Win.		Place.
Rs.		Rs.
Race 1—4,840		4,200
" 2—4,900		5,440
" 3—4,280		4,920
" 4—2,460		2,350
" 5—6,200		5,830
" 6—5,430		6530
" 7—4,710		3,490
" 8—6,650		6,150
Rs. 39,470		Rs. 38,910

TOTALIZATOR PROFITS.

Win.	Rs. 39,470
Places.	Rs. 38,910
	Rs. 78,380 Rs. 7,838.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Last Day of the First Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The first meeting came to a successful conclusion to-day. There was a heavy shower of rain before the commencement, and the turf was heavy in consequence. In spite of the weather the attendance was quite fair and the racing was on the whole interesting. The success of Sea Lad in the Belvedere Plate was received with much enthusiasm, the crowd cheering him for his splendid win. He has started in four races and in each he has won.

Details :—

THE ORIENTAL PLATE—7 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's Pyers Mostyn 7st. 11b.....Southall 1
Mr. Kenworthy's Wassail 10st. 2lbs....Williamson 2
Mr. Scott's Proprietor 10st. .....Mr. Evers 3

Also Ran.—Bushy Dame 9st. 10lbs ; Bomb 9st ; Politesse 8st. 12lbs ; Isabella 8st. 10lbs ; Best China 8st. 10lbs ; Lasso 8st. 8lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Bushy Dame; 4 to 1 Wassail and Lasso; 6 to 1 Isabella, 10 to 1 Pyers, Mostin and Best China, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Pyers Mostyn led from the start to finish and won easily by one length and three quarter lengths ; a head between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 33-3 secs.

ELLENBOROUGH HURDLE PLATE.—(1 1-2 mile.)

Mr. Pugh's Priory 10st. 6lbs.....Lansdown 1
Mr. Murland's Fame 9st.....Northmore 2
Mr. Mile's Idle 10st. 4lbs.....Williamson 3

Also Ran :—Heral 10st. 4lbs. ; Sholto 12st 3lbs ; Maisonette 10st. 5lbs. ; Vanderburg 9st. 10lbs. ; Confederation 9st. ; Keenadan 9st.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Priory and Herald; 5 to 1 Maisonetta; 6 to 1 Fame Idle, Sholto and Vandesburg and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Priory led all through with Fame next. In the home turn a great race ensued between the two, Priory just managing to win by a neck ; six lengths between second and third.

Time.—3 mins. 2 3-5 secs.

AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 mile 2 1-2 furlongs, over 6 flights.

Mr. Wood's Winna 11st. 7lbs.....Mr. Murland 1
Mr. Smith's Reuben 12st. 2lbs.....Mr. McCall 2
Mr. McCall's Late Night 12st. 2lbs. Mr. Bletsoe } Dead
Mr. Ballantyne's Spicy Brees 9st. 12lb. Mr. Platt } Heat 3

Also Ran :—Water Lily 11st. 6lbs. ; Altan 10st. 6lbs.; Ida Coil 10st. 5lbs. ; Emerald 10st. 4lbs. ; Hobson's Choice 10st. 2lbs ; Prima Donna 9st. 10lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Reuben; 3 to 1 Hobson's Choice; 5 to 1 Dinna, Late Night, Water Lily and Ida Coil, and longer prices the rest.

The Race.—Late Night led over the first three flights with Reuben second and Winna third. The last named gradually came up and in the home turn beat Reuben and won with a little to spare. Won by three-fourths length ; five lenghts between second and third.

Time :—2 mins. 44 2-5 secs.

SECOND PONY HANDICAP.—(7 furlongs).

Messrs. Valentine and Vermon's Kenley 9st. 3lb. Bloss 1
Col. Wilson's Miss Clarke 10st. 6lb. Mr. Evers 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vermon's Gatling Gun 8st. 6lb. Butlers. 3

Also Ran.—Moira 8st. 11lb.; Sidonia 9st. 9lb ; Regent 9st. 5lb.; Runaway Girl 8st. 15lb. ; Murmur 8st. 4lb. ; Rowley Mile 7st. 7lb.; Master Val 7st. 4lb.; Ormley 7st.; Circus Girl 7st.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Miss Clare; 4 to 1 May Kenley, Gatling Gun; Moira and Rowley Mile and longer odds the others.

The Race :—This was a very fine race, as barring the winner the second, third, and fourth horses were very close up, the verdict being one length and a half ; a head between second and third. Miss Clare lay too far behind her field, but with great gameness she made up much ground and succumbed only to May Keenley.

Time :—1 min 33 2-5 secs.

BELVEDERE PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Sea Lad 10st. 2lbs.....Mr. Evers 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Chin Chin 10st. 9lbs.....Butlers 2
Mr. Nicoll's Light Metal 7st.....Southall 3

Also Ran:—Santoinette 9st. 6lbs. ; Lady Douglas 8st. 13lbs. ; Pressy 8st. 5lbs. ; Elpis 7st.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sea Lad; 3 to 1 Chin Chin; 4 to 1 against Pressy and Lady Douglas and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race :—Chin Chin took up the running closely followed by Lady Douglas and Sea Lad, the rest a little way off close together. Opposite the Zeerut opening Chin Chin looked a winner, but Sea Lad come and wrested the race from her in great style. Won by a neck, one length and a half between second and third. Time.—1min. 4 1-5secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP.—(Seven furlongs.)

Mr. Macpherson's Dooneen 9st. 6lbs...Mr. Winter 1
Mr. Pugh's Frank 9st. 9lbs.....Mr. McCall 2
Mr. Fanner's Jaguar 10st. 8lbs.....Mr. Evers 3

Also Ran:—Mighty Atom 9st. 13lbs ; Hard Times 11st. 10lbs ; Lady Leonard ; 11st. 4lbs ; Culverin 11st. 1lb ; Peer Way 11st ; Mary Jane 10st. 13lbs ; Rameses 10st. 11lbs ; Skipper 10st. 4lbs ; Dick 9st. 11lbs ; Loyalty 9st. 6lbs ; Joy 9st. 5lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Lady Leonard; 3 to 1 Frank and Jaguar; 10 to 1 Dooneen; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race :—Hard Times led for the first three furlongs closely followed by Loyalty and Dooneen ; in the straight Dooneen went to the front and despite a hot challenge from Frank and Jaguar won the race easily by a length.

SOUTH INDIA MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

Subject to the approval of the Calcutta there will be racing in Bangalore on the 5th and 8th of October, and at Mysore for two days towards the end of October.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

R. G. A. Win Narrowly against Y. M. C. A.

There was a big crowd at the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon, but the game, which was played between the Garrison Artillery, and the Y. M. C. A., was not too interesting. The soldiers throughout seemed to take things rather easily, and mistakes on both sides frequently occurred. The R. G. A. deserved their win, but certainly by no more than the single goal margin which they obtained. The Y. M. C. A. at times showed good football, but while a movement might be opened well enough in mid-field they always failed to carry it to a conclusion.

During the opening stages both sides missed chances, but the Artillery had the better of the game and Roche gave the Y. M. C. A. goal-keeper a couple of difficult shots. The second of these was stopped on the line, but only partially cleared, White headed in, Doctor knocked out, and another artillery forward was on the ball, but was given offside. The Y. M. C. A. then took the game to the other end and gave the soldiers' defence some trouble, and certainly should have scored had their aim at goal been better. The Artillery returned and towards the end of the half Spain put in a shot from the wing, which Lamb tried to clear. However, the ball glanced off his foot into the net. Spain almost scored a minute later, Doctor putting the ball over the bar, and at half-time the soldiers were one goal ahead.

Play was decidedly dull during the second half. The Garrison Artillery occasionally did some good shooting, but always found Doctor ready, while the Y.M.C.A. forwards on the other hand never seriously threatened the Gunners' goal. Final score :—

Garrison Artillery..... 1
Y. M. C. A..... 0

Teams:—

R. G. A.—Goal, Quinn ; backs, Houghton and Stewart ; halves, MaDermott, Jerram and Smith ; forwards, Watson, Campbell, White, Capt. Roche and Spain.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor ; backs, Hewett and Mathalone ; halves, Lamb, Knight and Dyce ; forwards, D'Souza, Preston, Belton, McClumpha and Ivers.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The following are the positions of the teams in the League Table :—

| | P. | W. | L.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

There has been further progress in the re-establishment of monsoon conditions over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic Plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, except in the west, and in the United Province, Bengal, and Upper Burma; while it has been local in the submontane Punjab and Assam. A few falls have also occurred in South-East Madras and Kashmir.

Kurnool records one inch; Nizamabad, two; Masulipatam, one and a half; Jubbulpore, one; Chakrata, three; Purnea, and Jessore, one; Mymensingh, two; Narayanganj, and Darjeeling, one and a half; Gauhati, Akyab, and Kyaukpyu, one; Moulmein, Tavoy, and Victoria Point, three; Murgui, two; Port Blair, one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Central India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Kashmir.

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

The Bombay monsoon continues rather weak, but its activity is widely distributed, while the Bay current, though it has given heavy rain in Burma, has become very feeble in North-East India. This may be connected with the tendency to the formation of a storm off the North Madras Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast, Gnots Nagpur, Burma except the extreme North; fairly general in South-East Madras, Central India East, in South Bengal; local in Madras, the Deccan, South Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, in South-East Punjab and the United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Mysore, Kashmir and the North West Frontier Provinces.

The principal falls:—Mangalore and Mercara report two inches; Calicut, Trivandrum, Nagapatam, one; Cuddapah and Madras, one and a half; Nagpur and Pandra, one; Parachinar, one inch and a half; Mussooree, two; Mainpuri and Hazaribagh, one; Ranchi and Moagwo, one and a half; Toungoo, three; Diamond Island and Victoria Point, one; Moulmein, nine; Mergui, three; Port Blair, one inch and a half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the United Provinces and increase in North Madras Coast.

Earthquake report:—A shock of earthquake, probably slight at its origin about one hundred fifty miles away, was recorded in Simla this morning at 6 hrs. 39 mins.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrig. Total 1910.	Corrig. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·02	44·21	55·29	40·62

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 25th Aug.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0·0 70	53 5

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (23rd)	94·8	84·5	...	...
Jask	91·3	81·8	...	...
Muskat (23rd)	85·3	80·1	...	0·26
Multan	103·3	80·6	...	4·48
Sarvalpindi	97·4	76·4	0·30	18·33
Lahore	100·4	80·7	...	10·29
Sirsa	100·3	80·5	...	7·94
Ambala	96·5	78·9	...	19·77
Delhi	99·5	81·3	...	16·86
Agra	9·5	80·0	...	11·28
Mainpuri	95 8	7·8·6	...	29·07
Jhansi	94·5	78·5	0·12	22·91
Cawnpore	96·2	80·9	...	21·94
Allahabad	94·1	78·5	...	17·15
Jaconabad	107·6	80·3	...	0·33
Karachi	84·5	78·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	89·1	76·2	...	10·91
Jaipur	94·7	74·1	...	24·07
Kotah	94·1	7·4·1	...	18·20
Indore	90·0	76·0	...	19·92
Dwarka	86·3	79·7	...	21·87
Veraval	84·6	79 3	...	26·16
Bayada	92·1	7 ·3	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Pad	94·0	76·0	...	33·21
Surat	88·4	76·1	0·13	42·05
Ahmedabad	91·6	76·2	...	34·43
Deesa	89·8	72·4	...	14·59
Neemuch	87·9	72·0	...	17·54
Indore	85·1	71·1	...	23·17
Jubbulpore	85·8	72·8	0·35	24·33
Saugor	86·3	73·1	...	21·87
Hoshangabad	89·8	75·9	0·06	29·27
Khandwa	91·2	74·1	...	11·33
Akola	92·2	75·6	...	15·85
Amraoti	88·8	74·3	0·04	16·76
Nagpur	91·6	75 3	0·13	39·51
Chanda	85·5	76 0	0·25	32·14
Raipur	89·7	74·6	0·70	31·12
BOMBAY	85·9	77·1	0·05	43·31
Ratnagiri	88·8	75·9	0·20	81·26
Mormugao	81·6	75 2	0·03	83·66
Karwar	80 2	74·0	0·26	87·87
Mangalore	88·9	70·6	0·11	10·11
Cannanore	85 1	76 6	...	6·20
Coonoor	79 0	69·3	0·04	12·26
Kholapur	80·4	71·6	...	9 14
Bijapur	79·2	6·8	0·01	5·71
Belgaum	73·3	66·5	0·01	56·62
Aurangabad	85·9	69·7	0·27	13·14
Nizamabad (Indur)	8·9	71·7	2·20	25·43
Hyderabad	85·3	73·2	0·17	11·83
Mangalore	8·3	73 8	0·27	111·26
Calicut	76·3	74·1	0·49	101·16
Cochin	78·2	73 7	0·38	85·98
Colombo	86·0	78·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	93·3	78 2	1·39	21·38
Bellary	83·9	71·3	0·62	6·43
Cuddapah	90·2	76·5	0·51	6·66
Madras	95·0	79·0	...	7·74
Bangalore	79 3	66·3	0.20	12·38
Coimbatore	84·9	70 3	...	4·56
Trichinopoly	97·6	76·3	...	5·06
Nagapatam	9·7	78·7	0·75	2 87

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24rd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately cloudy at Rawalpindi and Ambala and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme eastern districts. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern and northern districts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi, clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in west Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in south Gujarat; Surat has had 0·13". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Surat. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·95", Nagpur 0·13", Chanda 0.25" and Raipur 0·70". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·20" and Karwar 0·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad has had 0·27", Nizamabad 2·20", Hyderabad 0·17" and Malegaon 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Nizamabad and drier at Ahmednagar. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and in defect at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula as far north as Ratnagiri and in the eastern half of the Central Provinces, the Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has been light and local in Mysore, the north Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat and the south-western district of the United Provinces. In south-east Madras, Negapatam reports 0·75" of rain. Moderate rain has fallen also in the extreme north. Pressure is relatively low at Madras and rainfall may continue in the Madras, Deccan and Hyderabad.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast; in Hyderabad, the Madras, Deccan, Mysore and the east Central and the south United Provinces and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and south Gujarat. A few showers are possible in the extreme north and south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 24th August, was 29·743 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1912.

473. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) to day, Monday, the 26th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

II.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday, the 28th instant at 7-30 a.m.

474. Lecture.—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular, dated 29th ultimo. The next lecture will be held in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture room, at 6 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 26th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

475. Promotions. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions:—

"E" Coy No 7356 Vol W D Easdon, to be Sergeant vice Sergt Luxa transferred to "A" Coy.

"G" Coy—No 0317 Corpl R M F Nicholson, to be Sergeant.

No 9·99 Corpl S L Baylis, to be Sergeant.

No 6972 Corpl J E Pountney, to be Lce Sergeant.

No 6825 L-Cpl V D Cove, to be Corporal.

No 6869 L-Cpl T R Aldred, to be Corporal.

No. 7167 Vol K W Barlee, to be Corporal.

No 6389 Vol H S Hanna to be Lce Corporal.

No 6434 Vol O Whiting, to be Lce Corporal.

No 7165 Vol N C Barstow to be Lce Corporal.

476. Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Tuesday the 27th instant, on account of Government Gazetted Holiday, Cocoanut Day

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley 500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1912.

To-morrow Tuesday, August the 27th instant, is a bank holiday and the Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the season to Antop Hill.

1. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out by their syce in the early morning to Mahalaxmi Station, and leave by the 7-20 train from Church Gate Station; Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere Rendezvous Mahalaxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps.

Newly joined members are reminded that if they are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

The return journey will be arranged so as to arrive at place of Rendezvous about 10-30 a.m.

2. There will be no drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1912-13 in Hyderabad is given as follows:—

Returns not having been received from 8 Government taluks and some non-Government estates, the figures amounting to 65,645 acres have been repeated from last year's reports.

The district officers return this year a diminished area which amounts in all to 2,212,534 acres as against 2,523,961 acres last year. The delay in the monsoon has resulted in some curtailment of the area under cotton. The decrease is most marked in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir, which have reduced their area by 129,127 and 202,837 acres respectively. Nander also reports a decrease of 32,683. The only important increase is that which has occurred in the district of Parbhani of 27,884 acres which, however, is very slight as compared with the very heavy drop in area noted above. The total decrease is 311,427 acres or 12·34 per cent. Sowings are reported to be in full swing and it is possible that the area may have been increased since the submission of these reports, although it is now too late for any sowings to be carried on in the western districts.

Sowings commenced generally about the 3rd week of June and continued into the month of July. The condition of the crop is generally fair to good; and if there is seasonable rain hereafter, there is every prospect of the outturn being normal. At the present moment sunshine is required for the young cotton plants.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Massilia," Aug. 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, is due to arrive here on the evening of the 27th instant with the following passengers:—

Chandler, Mrs	Harkar, Mrs
Dilworth, Mr M P	Minnit, Mrs J A and infant
Dobson, Lt H P	Newton, Mr F
Harkar, Mr G	

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim has offered himself as a candidate for the forthcoming election of a Bombay Moslem representative in the Supreme Legislative Council, His Highness the Aga Khan having expressed his inability to stand on account of his intended tour in South and East Africa.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

The natives of Sarnen (writes a correspondent), who have added kissing to all the various things which they just not do at the railway station, are rather given to plain speaking, but as a rule there is sound good sense behind the innumerable "thou shalt nots" which they impose on the strangers who are, at last becoming aware of the existence of that delightful old-world town lying but an hour from Lucerne on the Brunig line. Descending to Sarnen from Anoklo, a still lovelier place near the top of the pass, a few weeks ago, while the cherries glittered in all shades of red upon the trees in the fields and garden, we walked as in a dream among the quaint old-world houses; the convents and monasteries lying asleep benind mediæval walls; the churches and chapels and old, old gardens in which fruits and vegetables and flowers grow happily and luxuriously together. The Madonna lilies were in full bloom. They looked particularly beautiful that afternoon, as they stood in long thick rows, newly washed with summer rain, in one of the gardens. With us was a lady of eighty, who stood by the garden-gate looking with longing eyes at the flowers. A working-man in short sleeves, and with a garden rake across his shoulder, came tramping along the street, making straight for the garden. "Tell me, whose garden is this?" said our stately octogenarian. "What do you want?" was the gruff reply. "I should like to buy one of those lily-talks," she said. The man went in, cut the most beautiful lily, and handed it over the gate with a smile. "What do I owe you?" the delighted recipient asked. "Don't talk nonsense," the Sarner said, shouldered his rake, and vanished.

"By the way, those who are for ever declaring that Switzerland is becoming impossible, because of the swarming tourist who sits on every peak, boats on every lake, and ravishes every hill-side of gentian and arnica and viola, should turn their eyes to the district to which Sarner belongs, that is to say, the whole of the Obwald and Canton, on the wonderfully beautiful line from Lucerne up to the Brunig Pass Station. Once you have got beyond the pretty station at the end of the Lake of Lucerne, where the little train starts for the top of the Pilatus, you ascend into what is practically an unknown country to the British tourist, and to all but a handful of Continental ones, who are too wise to spread the news of its old-world charms, its peaceful loveliness, the simplicity and prosperity of its inhabitants, and the entirely un-Swiss attitude of the hotel-keeper towards the visitor, who is an honoured guest, to be treated generously, at ridiculously low charges, and to be made free of all that the district has to offer. There are lakes full of fish, magnificent woods, mountain-meadows gorgeous with flowers, villages in which every house is a perfect specimen of the old Swiss Alpine chalet; walks and climbs without end, and all the patriarchal simplicity of the long past. There are even national costumes, worn not by the young ladies at the station restaurants, but by the peasants themselves, and there is a patois—Swiss-German—which it is as impossible to describe as to understand. And high above the fir-woods and the meadows, the giants of the Bernese Oberland, gleam grand and silver-white in the sun. It is a district worth discovering.

The Swiss newspapers are complaining of a bad season. Even the hotels in Lucerne are not full, and although the bad weather may have something to do with it is feared that the number of hotels in Switzerland has been overdone. Nearly every Swiss village in the mountains caters for visitors, and grumbles very much if they do not come. A number of new places have sprung into popularity, and the older ones have suffered. Perhaps the refusal of some of the cantons to allow motor-cars on their roads may have something to do with the falling-off of visitors. In fact, motor-cars are so discouraged in Switzerland that Swiss people themselves prefer to take their cars abroad and tour in the Black Forest. However, the absence of cars prove an attraction to other people.

A gruesome and unique relic has been recently added to the collection in the Natural History Museum of New York. This is the head-dress of the Sioux chief "War Eagle," who some sixty years ago resisted the American armies in their attempt to occupy Dakota, and fought them in over a hundred fights. "War Eagle" was the victor of the famous fight of Big Horn, wherein General Custer was killed. It is said that heretofore no trophy of this kind has fallen into the hands of white men. It is at any rate certain that no Indian head-dress of this importance has ever suffered a similar fate. "War Eagle" was a historic brave, and his head-dress was worthy of him. On a foundation of thick goat-skin four rows of plaited reeds are fastened, from which hang 400 white scalps, taken from his American victims during the invasion of Dakota. Some have been recognised as the scalps of the unfortunate women who fell into Sioux hands; but only one has been absolutely identified—namely, that of General Custer himself. At "War Eagle's" death the head-dress passed to his successor, "Rain-in-the-Face," after whose decease the Sioux owners became a degenerate stock, until finally a half-bread sold it to a dealer in New York who passed it on to the Museum, where it remains as a gruesome reminder of the perils of pioneering.

The journal of the American Medical Association relates the case of a man who had such abnormal sight that he could read a page at a glance: "Mr. C—had the power of reading the page of an ordinary book-duo-decimo or octavo, at a glance. His eye and attention were fixed on the page for a second or two and it was read and its contents so fixed in memory that they could be recalled whenever desired in after years. Page after page was thus read and book after book year following year. Several volumes might thus be gleaned in an evening." Mr. C——would be invaluable as reviewer, and would never have any excuse for skipping a page. But it is doubtful whether we should congratulate Mr. C——or not, because the medical journal goes on to explain that his abnormal sight was due to the fact that he had lost the use of the central sensitive, a part of his right retina, early in middle life. The capacity of the remaining part to take on the functions of the lost part here came into play and the region about the destroyed part so increased its sensitiveness that it could see clearly all the border region of the printed page that usually seems blurred to us when we look at the centre. This sounds very mysterious. You lose part of your eye and are able to see more clearly. But it must be remembered that Mr. C——had two eyes, and while he saw the lower and upper part of a page with one, he could see the centre with the other.

The "Figaro" recently published an interesting report by an inspector of Foresis upon the subject of the continued and increasing scarcity of quails and partridges in France. The inspector stated that these birds had chiefly deserted the country in the neighbourhood of flying-grounds; but already the birds had commenced to return to their old haunts Before returning in force the partridges—the evidence for this is incontestable—had sent some of their number to scout for them. These presumably succeeded in satisfying themselves and the main body that the aeroplane was not, as was at first feared, a vast bird of prey. Consequently quails and partridges are now nearly as plentiful as before. The locale of this extremely fascinating story is the district of Champagne. The probable emotions of the average bird when a flying machine first swooped into sight would make interesting matter for the imaginative writer. There is also a marked decrease in the number of swallows, and M. L. de Santi, the principal doctor of the Southern Railway, strongly condemns (and with very good reason) the destruction of swallows in the south of France and Italy, where they are served in the restaurants as field larks. A Lausanne paper adds the testimony of another doctor, who has observed that in the Vaud swallows are much scarcer than they used to be. But he thinks that this may be due to the multiplication of the sparrows, who turn the swallows out of their nests. The same reports come from the neighbourhood of Paris. It seems that the greatest destruction of small birds, swallows included, goes on in the south-west of France, where the Prefects allow birds of passage to be slaughtered in great numbers during two months in the autumn. Not only are swallows killed, but blackbirds, nightingales, thrushes, finches, and robins in great numbers. In the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle the number of the victims has amounted to more than one million in one year. In the department of Lot-et-Garonne several millions of small birds are killed in the same way. It is not surprising that after this the farmers should complain of the destruction of their crops from insects. The swallows in particular destroy an enormous number of insects. The destruction in Italy is just as great, and at this rate it can be only a matter of time when many of the existing species will be exterminated, and the question calls for the intervention of the Governments concerned.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 26.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar.)

Appeal.

40-12, 167-06 Wadia G and Co Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nensi Ludha Ard H D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M S Chottia.
636-10 Jam R and D Sadda Purna and Co vs Shiv Narayen Parbhulal Cap and V
821-12 Man J H and Co Maganlal Ghellabhoy vs Maria widow Mehta and D Mans J H and Co.
188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K
819-11 Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs Motial Kanji Mau and T and Djk D and S
595-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Assijee vs T M Nathebhai S B Mehta
214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Comaji vs P B Deokar Dastur and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Hirji Moti and D
371-12 Moti and D Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem Mehta and D
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Sirinbai vs R S Ghandy Mulla and M
566-12 Manek and N S T Mansuria vs A M S Thaver
299-07 Ard H D and Co Kanayalal Basdeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Da h F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanally Payne and Co.
766-10 Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K
992-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Manji Vanmali Cap and V.
143-12 Bick M and R Rookhiaboo vs Sarajally Adamji Noorbhai Payne and Co.
166-12 Payne and Co Ruttonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ld Nadirsha and D.
219-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Mehta and D.
684-11 Cap and V M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co
211-12 Patell and E Sakharam Govind vs Gungubai D J Mantri.
204-12 Jeh and S M H Jam Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sme B and Co.
219-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Amirchand vs Shridham Gopinath in Person.
220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D D Kharva in Person.
818-11 Dubash and P Shankar Tulsiram vs Babaji Vithoba Manch and N and Duph and P
436-07 Payne and Co Dayanth Krishnanth vs Dhondnath R Khote and others Jam R D and Co Mat J M Khan L and M Edg G W and Co Manch and w and Sham M and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Work is over.

Long Causes.

925-11 Tyabji D and Co—Lalji Doongersey vs Vithaldas Mohunji Pest R K and Co.
324-11 Muniji K and T Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Mahomed vs Mia Mahomed Inoos Valad Kamroodin Mitha.
409-09 Payne and Co Jan Mahomed Haji Abdo vs Hawabai widow Payne and Co.
442-12 Sme B and Co M C Khambatta vs Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeswantrao Holkar B B Mehta.
1049-10 Hiralal and Co Tokersey Govarji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.
674-09 Maneck and Luxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.
928-10 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Kusturbai Edg G W and Co.
832-11 Edg G W and Co Jeychandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.
356-11 Mehta and D Kulsumbai widow vs Mehrally Hamir Manch and N
657-11 Jeh M and S Mahomed Nathu vs Rahmatbai, widow Payne and Co and Jeh M and S.
395-11 E P D Cunha Gulabchand Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
738-12 Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kesarchand Mohunji—Little & Co.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co, Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie Blain and C.
142-12 Payne and Co Khatizabai vs Noorbai widow Jam B and D and Manch and N
197-12 Payne and Co E M Wallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jeh and S
1208-13 Judah and Jafferji Hoosenalli vs C M Badshah Amin D
988-11 Nanu H and Co Shripat Jugganath vs Shridhar Dadabhoy Khan L and M
31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutzi and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manch and M and Nb R P
340-10 Little and Co E A Currim vs Abdul Kayem Ebrahim Muji Kh and Th

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shampji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Karbella Begun Mulla and M
101-12 Moti and Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Berwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulom vs Abdul Ea-ool Balloo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Caetain and V Rioji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
322-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Misri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Opiidas Malchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and Jeheer Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.
875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

167-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey vs Keshowji Poonja Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
574-11 Mehta and D Esmail Ebrahim vs Bibibai Motichand and D.
153-12 Craw B and Co the Bank of Bombay vs Vadilal Chhotulal Manji and D.
18-12 Jeh Da B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co,
23-12 Capt and V Radnabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pashcer Gazi Mahomed vs Hafi Ellabux Patell and E,
473-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abbirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
569-10 Jeh and S Essaji Meerji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hussein vs Rajeo Bubaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.
434-11 Mulla and Ms D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotmdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
673-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Teckersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sme Bland Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dabash and P
925-10 Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 23rd August to 6 a.m. on the 24th Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Death.
Plague ...	3	2
Total mortality from all causes...	119	
Same date last year	92	
Cholera	2	2

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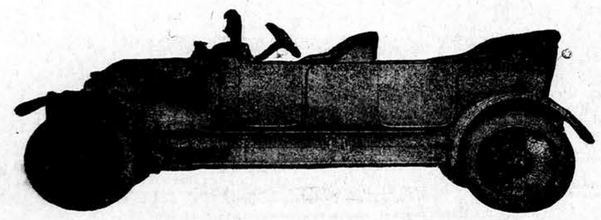

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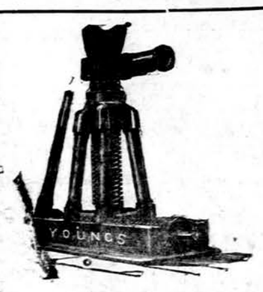

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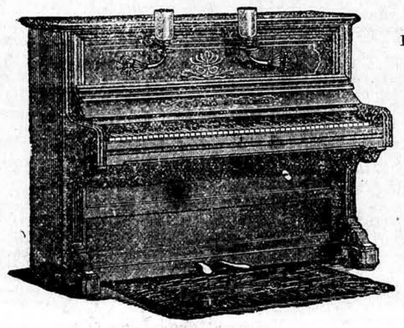

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